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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Steel Strikers Are Struck

Germans Heil George VI

Bonnet Hefts French Fund

¶ **Steel Workers Return**—An estimated majority of total employees in the Youngstown, Ohio, and Johnstown, Penna., steel mills brave the picket lines as a new week begins. With state troopers discouraging violence, non-strikers enthusiastically rattle their dinner pails and once more enter factory gates. Steel boils in open hearths; the glow from the furnaces vies with the sunrise; officials of the steel mills claim the strike is broken; union men protest. They do not like their own medicine, for as state troopers enforce the law which allows men to work unintimidated by organizers, the Ohio state director of the C. I. O. wires Governor Davey a message complaining against the use of the national guard and charging that it is "a systematic campaign of terror against the workers." Their systematic campaign of intimidation is intimidated!

¶ **Germans Cheer for George VI**—And in the echoes of that generous applause, those who hope for a better understanding generally in European affairs find encouragement. At Kassel, Germany, where 150,000 war veterans hold a rally, pleas for better understanding between Britain and Germany fall on responsive ears. Not since the National Socialists attained their present powerful position have such public gatherings closed with other than cheers for Reichsführer Hitler, but enthused by the remarks of two British veterans, the usual proceedings are set aside in a spontaneous expression of respect for Britain's King. Thus, the impression of Germany's desire for friendship with Great Britain is made in the mold of European thought. But to offset this encouraging incident comes Herr Hitler's statement to a party rally of supporters that Germany would welcome a victory for Franco and that it would take independent action against any further attacks at sea. Friendly cheers and warlike acts!

¶ **Germany Wants Raw Materials**—This is the burden of both Reichsführer Hitler and his economic mainstays, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and Col. Gen. Hermann Göring. The two latter officials, speaking to the 1500 delegates from 400 countries at the International Chamber of Commerce, voice Germany's demands for its share of the world's raw materials and trade, and its intention to continue agitation for the return of mandated colonies. General Göring takes for his theme German self-sufficiency both as to territorial ambitions and economic balance, but he declares that Germany will not seek another war. Dr. Schacht boils Germany's aims down to a single sentence. "If you secure to each nation," says he, "its food and employment by means of honest money and honest division of raw materials, then you will automatically put an end to economic nationalism and all so-called autarchic endeavors." There are also many thinkers who believe the nations will more fully participate in the world's abundance as they demonstrate trustworthiness.

¶ **Bonnet Grasps the Budget**—Back from service in the United States as Ambassador to Washington, Georges Bonnet, newly appointed Finance Minister in the Chautemps Cabinet, represents the hope of the second People's Front Government for a solution of France's financial crisis. With a combined Treasury deficit of about $1,600,000,000, M. Bonnet is expected to present his fiscal policy to Parliament immediately, along with projects of increased taxation and reduced expenditures, which will, it is estimated, produce a balanced budget within three years. But always French budgeteers are faced with an unknown quantity: How much more will France be called upon to spend for defense? How much longer will international fears encase France in chilly mail?

¶ **Sentiments from Premier Chamberlain**—"I cannot boast of the blueness of the blood in my veins," says Britain's new Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, as he is inducted into the medieval guild of cordwainers (shoemakers to you), "but, I am prouder of being descended from respectable tradesmen than as if my ancestors had worn shining armor and carried great swords." The sentiments will find wide echoes in British hearts everywhere, for 'tis the respectable tradesmanship of Great Britain that has enabled her to carry a great sword.

¶ **Twelve Thousand Teachers!** The National Education Association meets in Detroit and hears that President Roosevelt has appointed a commission of twenty-two to report on federal relations to education. The teachers, however, are mainly interested in appropriations. Some $2,250,000,000 is the present cost of teaching 3,000,000 students. The association desires to increase school funds. It feels President Roosevelt's request for a balanced budget an obstacle to this achievement, so plans are in order to teach the President to teach Congress to balance the budget without unbalancing education.

Brewers Seek to Sever Link Between Beer and Hard Liquor; A New Threat to Temperance

Efforts to Make Beer Appear as Non-Intoxicant Seen in Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A young boy stands, full of hollow bravado, before Judge J. M. Braude of the Chicago Boys' Court. He is charged with, perhaps, a minor, possibly, a major infraction of the law and the judge leans over and asks:

"Have you had any liquor?"

He replies:

"No, sir, I just had a couple of beers."

This lad, one of many such who face Judge Braude might be an Exhibit A of persons who put stock in the specious claim that beer is non-intoxicating, a major contention of the propaganda with which the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation is flooding the country. In order to increase the nation's consumption of beer, the profits of the beer makers and circumvent all efforts of temperance groups to do anything about it, this Foundation is undertaking a highly-financed, ably-led propaganda campaign, making use of all the modern means of shaping peoples' opinions for them.

The absolutely fundamental part of this propaganda, upon which the success of the campaign is seen to depend, is the effort to implant in the American people the belief that beer is non-intoxicating except in large quantities, and that consequently substitution of beer for hard liquor would further temperance. It is also implicit in this propaganda that the brewers mean for the American people to believe that they are actually working to effect such a separation.

The boy in Judge Braude's court, of course, swallowed just that kind of propaganda but he also swallowed

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The Facts on Beer

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the seventh of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

Soviet Russia Under Control Of 13 Rulers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—What men stand at the top of the Bolshevik hierarchy? In a society which is being "ranked" with increasing care and thoroughness, in what order do the rulers of Russia's monopolistic Communist Party stand?

It is now possible to answer those questions, although for more than a year no one has been certain. During that time one member of the Bolshevik Political Bureau has passed on, and many important Bolshevik leaders have been arrested or degraded. There had not even been an announcement of the precise membership of the Political Bureau, which exercises arbitrary and final powers of decision on every important question. This obscure situation led to many rumors that members of the Bureau had moved up or down in order of precedence.

Soviet conquest of the North Pole settled doubts on this matter. To the Polar expedition went a telegram signed by 13 men. Every Soviet citizen immediately understood that these 13 men were the 10 members of the Political Bureau and three alternates. In this indirect fashion, for the first time in more than a year, the Soviet peoples learned the exact personnel of their leading group.

How They Rank

Soviet citizens eagerly studied the order of precedence in which these 13 men were listed. To them, this was an indication of their present standing.

Joseph Stalin naturally headed the list, and Vyacheslaff Molotoff, the Soviet Prime Minister, came second. But Michael Kalinin, the "president" of the Soviets, dropped to fifth on the list. Ahead of him came Marshal Vorshiloff, head of the Red Army, and Lev Kaganovich, who holds the comparatively unimportant post of Commissar of Railways.

Next came two of "Stalin's young men," C. Chubar and A. Mikoyan, who had stepped ahead of the veteran member of the Bureau, A. Andreyev. The last two in the first ten were S. Kosior, head of the Communist Party in the Ukraine, and A. Zdhanov, party chief at Leningrad.

The remaining three, who had never appeared on any such list before, were N. Yezhov, M. Rukhimovich and V. Mezhlauk. Mr. Yezhov is the young man who succeeded Mr. Yagoda as chief of political police; Mr. Rukhimovich is chairman of the powerful Party Control Commission, and Mr. Mezhlauk, a Latvian economist, was appointed to succeed the late Sergo Ordjonikidzè as Commissar of Heavy Industry.

Always Backed Stalin

These are the real rulers of Soviet Russia; the appearance of this list immensely enhanced the prestige of those who had not appeared on such a list before, and of those who have moved up since the list was last published more than a year ago.

Do these 13 men have any characteristics in common? It seems to informed observers that they have.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Court Plan Due For Compromise After Holidays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28 — The President's Supreme Court plan is going to be pressed with re-doubled vigor after the Fourth of July holiday. That fact has emerged clearly from the Jefferson Island conference of Democrats with President Roosevelt over the week end.

Other aspects of the situation were further elucidated by Democratic leaders today.

Party members, it was stated, now realize the need for staying in session this summer, and have accepted the reasonableness of the proposal. That, it was explained by one of Mr. Roosevelt's White House staff, was a primary result of the gathering.

There is every prospect that a compromise proposal will be offered, and that at the strategic time something less than the original recommendation for six new judges will be accepted. For the time being the objective will be the Hatch Amendment for six judges, named one a year. Ultimately the Roosevelt proposal is likely to be whittled down to a two-judge increase.

Roosevelt supporters were citing with satisfaction the comment of Senator Burton K. Wheler (D) of Montana and leader of the anti-

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Federal Funds Problem Stirs N.E.A. Meeting

Teachers at Detroit Hear of Roosevelt Action to Survey Situation

12,000 Are Present

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 28—Twelve thousand teachers here today for the seventy-fifth annual meeting of the National Education Association learned for the first time that President Roosevelt has appointed a predominantly lay commission of 22 members to study and report to him by Dec. 1 on all phases of federal relations to education.

While the commission may be expected to unearth many interesting facts regarding the public school situation in the United States the teachers are mainly concerned with the possible effect upon President Roosevelt's attitude toward federal appropriations for education.

At the present time the annual school bill amounts to $2,250,000,000 with an expenditure for the nearly 3,000,000 students in public institutions of approximately $140 per child in some states and $25 per child in others, or an average of $73 per pupil.

In the effort to increase school funds and equalize them the association is backing the Harrison-Black-Fletcher federal aid bill which calls for an initial annual expenditure of $100,000,000, increasing over a period of years to $300,000,000.

Deterrent Factor

President Roosevelt's request to Congress to balance the budget at the earliest possible date is regarded by the teachers as the chief deterrent factor in preventing passage of the bill this year.

If the President could be won over, it might mean not only the adoption of this bill, but also favorable consideration for pending proposals on behalf of the education of crippled children, adult civic education, nursery schools and other forms of pre-grade education, conservation education, and federal support for libraries.

The commission's plan of work was presented to the convention by its chairman, Floyd W. Reeves, of the University of Chicago who said that it would make brief but comprehensive studies of the financing of education, educational administration as a major phase of state government, the quality of existing educational programs in the states, the new and emergency federal educational programs, education in special federal jurisdictions, and the social, economic, and governmental factors basic to a consideration of federal relations to education.

Four agencies are co-operating with the commission, the United States Office of Education which is making

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Girl Scouts Prepare for Foreign Visitors

National Girl Scout News Bureau

Packing for Summer Camping

All Over the Nation Scenes Like the Above Are Being Enacted as Girl Scouts Pack Their Kits in Anticipation of Glorious Summer Weeks by Lake, River and Seashore. They Have Learned That Good Campers "Travel Light" and Have Assembled Only Necessities for Their Holidays Out of Doors. Perhaps the Girl Holding the Canteen in the Picture Is Saying: "We'll Need This on a Long Summer Hike"

Labor Board Opens Hearings To Fix Steel Contract Issue

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The Senate Post Office Committee voted 12 to 1 today to end its investigation of the mid-western steel strikes without further hearings, or testimony by Postmaster General Farley.

Machinery of the Wagner Labor Act assumed the task of promoting peace efforts in the $1,000,000-a-day, month-old steel strike as other mediatory machinery stalled. The National Labor Relations Board opened hearings in Chicago to decide the central issue of whether or not the four independent steel companies, now at grips with the C. I. O., violated the Wagner Act by refusing to sign a collective bargaining agreement.

On the strike front, troops maintained order as back-to-work movements sought to break the strike, which John L. Lewis said would continue until organized labor triumphed. The Ford Motor Company, charged by the labor board with violating the Wagner Act and assaulting C. I. O. leaders at Dearborn, Mich., May 26, denied the charges. Hearings were set for July 6.

Additional strike news is summarized by the Associated Press as follows:

Warren, Ohio—Republic Steel executives estimated that 4700 men returned to their jobs in three shifts at the plants here and at Niles, Ohio.

Lewiston, Maine—The C. I. O. called off its strike in Lewiston and Auburn shoe factories after the labor board ordered consent elections.

Youngstown, Ohio—It was estimated that 15,500 men returned to their jobs in the steel plants here.

Washington—Senator Vandenberg proposed three amendments to the Wagner Labor Act, designed to increase organized labor's responsibility for its acts. Friends of labor searched for means to force employers to sign agreements.

Johnstown, Penna. — Bethlehem Steel's huge Cambria plant rolled steel as skirmishes occurred on the picket lines to halt the back-to-work movement.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A strike of 22,000 steel workers in the area around East Chicago, Ind., will be settled in 24 hours, Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana declared.

Other labor developments: Page 8.

Indians Sit Down On Canadian Agent Who's Too Bossy

FORT RESOLUTION, Northwest Territory, June 28 (Canadian Press)—Treaty Indians of the Great Slave Lake area 600 miles north of Edmonton went on strike yesterday, claiming that the Indian agent had imposed too severe restrictions upon them.

They refused to accept an annual payment of $5 from the Canadian Government and issues of flour, tea and bacon as offered by the agent, Dr. J. E. Amyot.

Led by their chiefs, members of the Yellowknife, Dog Ribs and other tribes asserted that they would not accept any offers until another Government official came to handle the payment.

Girls of 31 Nations Coming to U. S. As Good-Will Envoys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—While military training camps throughout the world are ringing with the equivalent of "Present Arms," "Carry Arms," there will be a camp of another order at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., where girls from 31 nations and every state of the United States will be learning what it means to be a citizen of the world and an ambassador of good will.

American girls have been going to Europe for several years, as protégés of the Juliette Low Memorial Fund which annually sends girls from many countries to "Our Chalet," the Swiss house presented by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston to the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

International Meeting

This year the fund is being utilized for an international meeting in the United States. A reception group of 72 American girls will meet at Camp Andree in Briarcliff on Aug. 2, spending the week in completing preparations for reception of the visitors. The European party will arrive Aug. 9 for two weeks with the Americans at Camp Andree, after which the entire group will drive to Camp Pine Tree, near Plymouth, Mass., to be the guests of Mrs. Storrow for one week. Before sailing for home, the visitors will go to New York City for a day of sightseeing on Aug. 31 under the sponsorship of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., chairman of the Girl Scout Federation of New York.

It is expected that last year's total of 100,000 girls in Scout camps will be exceeded this year. Already the camping program is under way and from June 22 to July 2 at Owenega Inn, Indian Neck, Branford, Conn., Miss Olive McCormick, national

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Dr. Angell Takes Educational Post On Radio Network

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Radio's expressed determination to foster the broadest range of educational and cultural interests has created a new task for Dr. James Rowland Angell, retiring president of Yale University. Dr. Angell announced yesterday he had accepted a full-time position as educational counselor of the National Broadcasting Company.

"The educational possibilities of radio are but just beginning to be appreciated," Dr. Angell said. "I am accepting the invitation with great enthusiasm and in the hope the opportunity given me will allow me to render a real public service."

The broadcasting company's plans for educational programs and Dr. Angell's duties will be announced within a few days, officials of the N. B. C. said here. Dr. Angell retired as president of Yale this month after 16 years in that office.

Reich to Act Alone on Spain, Hitler States

Führer Says International Non-Intervention Has Proved Ineffective

He Wants Ore

National Socialist Officials Demand Raw Materials From Chamber of Commerce

Herr Hitler, speaking at a party rally in Würzburg, says the Reich prefers to take a lone hand in the Spanish war. He said Germany wants the Franco forces to win the civil war because the Reich needs Spanish ores for its munitions making.

The Führer's right-hand man, General Göring, told the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Berlin that Germany must have back her colonies and must get raw materials necessary to her industrial expansion.

German World War veterans cheered two British speakers at a meeting in Berlin when they urged better understanding between the two countries.

Bavaria threatened to end subsidies to Roman Catholic and Protestant churches unless opposition to the National Socialist Government ceased at once.

Pastor Niemoeller of Berlin intimated that all Protestant pastors in Germany had been arrested and examined by the Gestapo for opposition to the regime.

WÜRZBURG, Germany, June 28 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler proclaimed yesterday that Germany henceforth prefers independent action to protect herself from incidents off the Spanish coast.

The International Non-Intervention Committee, he told a party rally of National Socialists, demonstrated its ineffectiveness by failing to act after the cruiser Leipzig allegedly was attacked by a Spanish Government submarine.

"Every cat can burn its paws once," the Führer told the cheering audience. "Every man can make a mistake once. But only fools make it a second time.

"Neither I nor the German nation has any desire to enter upon such a danger a second time."

Wants Spanish Ore

The Führer also declared that Germany would welcome an insurgent victory in Spain because, "as it is generally known, we try to buy ores everywhere." Spain is rich in the minerals that Germany needs.

Herr Hitler criticized both the committee and the foreign press. He said that after the pocket battleship Deutschland was attacked by two Spanish Government planes in May, with loss of 31 lives, and Germany replied with bombardment of Almeria there was condemnation for Germany.

The foreign press suggested that such incidents be referred to the non-intervention committee.

No Attention Paid

"I am always willing to learn," Herr Hitler said with a tinge of sarcasm. So after the Leipzig incident Germany appealed to the committee with the result that this body did not heed German demands.

This, he avowed, has proved clearly what Germany would face in the event of a more serious affair.

"From now on," the Führer warned, "we will prefer in such cases to take the freedom, independence, honor and security of our nation into our own hands and protect ourselves alone.

"Had the collective agreement of June 12 (for patrol of Spain by France, Britain, Italy and Germany)

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Amelia Earhart Covers New Guinea In World Flight

PORT DARWIN, Australia, June 28 (AP)—Amelia Earhart made ready today for the "worst section" of her globe-girdling flight.

"It's been a very interesting flight," said the American flier after setting her monoplane down in northern Australia at 11:28 a. m. (8:58 p. m. E. S. T. Sunday), ending a hop from Koepang in the Netherlands Indies.

"But for slight mechanical trouble, which was remedied at Bandoeng, Java, we have experienced no hold-ups. We'll push on to Lae, New Guinea, tomorrow morning," she explained.

From Howland Island Miss Earhart plans to fly to Hawaii and thence to Oakland, Calif. Her round-the-world trip started at Miami, Fla.

Wilson Nominated

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Huge R. Wilson of Chicago, career diplomat and now minister to Geneva, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be an assistant secretary of state. Mr. Wilson will replace R. Walton Moore of Virginia, who recently was promoted to state department counselor. Robert Fechner of Massachusetts was nominated for another term as director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Economics in the News

The Van Zeeland Visit—Another Reporter on the State of Europe Comes to See the President—Discussing the Economic Path to Peace

By H. B. E.

An imaginary conversation:

Premier van Zeeland: I have just come from France, Mr. President, and the financial situation is pretty desperate. They want to get their capital back, for the capitalists are sending their money to America, while the peasants are keeping theirs in their purses. Is there not some way of helping them out?

President Roosevelt: Well, we have either to make French capital less comfortable here or the French have got to make conditions at home more attractive. We are considering ways and means of taxing foreign balances—at least foreign profits in our markets. That may be one way of causing an exodus of funds.

Premier van Zeeland: Just the part that has come in search of profit. Not the money that is in refuge here. We had been wondering whether the money might be re-lent to the French through the World Bank.

President Roosevelt: And violate the spirit of the Johnson Act?

Premier van Zeeland: That is a matter, of course, for you to decide. But I think we agree that the money to be re-lent would be French money, not American money; money that you yourself have called "hot money." I believe you dislike this "hot money" being here as much as the French dislike seeing it go.

President Roosevelt: Yes, if I were sure that it would be the same money that would go. But, under the plan as I understand it, we should be lending long, though the "hot money" from abroad is short-term money; that is, we should be sinking our money abroad to offset money that can be withdrawn at a moment's notice.

Premier van Zeeland: It would not be difficult to keep both sets of money on the same basis with the right kind of international setup. We just require your good will to set the plan to work.

President Roosevelt: Naturally any plan that gets rid of this hot money would be hospitably received. Tell me, did you hear anything from London—I mean about the Imperial Conference, and what was said about an Anglo-American trade agreement?

Premier van Zeeland: Nothing, except that the Dominions, when they had done with the preliminary pleasantries, and got down to business, discovered that they would have to wait till their elections were over, before responding concretely to your suggestions. And that won't be till next fall.

President Roosevelt: You know, I think an Anglo-American trade agreement might do the trick. That's the key to releasing our economic log jam.

Premier van Zeeland: I agree most heartily, Mr. President; and you know that the Oslo group is working toward the same end, though our efforts are not decisive in influencing the course of events, as yours could be; just evidences of economic appeasement, and limited in their application.

President Roosevelt: What more can we do? I mean in the economic line. We have gone back to the gold standard, internationally speaking. Nobody is following us, though I recognize that Britain is supporting the gold market with us. But we started the trek back to some kind of monetary internationalism. Then I am sustaining Secretary Hull's work in putting the world back on a plane of commercial internationalism—tying trade policies to a world economic system, namely equality of treatment. But we are getting precious little help.

Premier van Zeeland: If I might suggest, Mr. President, Europe doesn't seem to be able to take long views now. It's living politically from hand to mouth. Economically it thinks it must do the same. None dare call any economic parley because they are all tending their storm cellars.

President Roosevelt: Would Germany and Italy come in, if one were called?

Premier van Zeeland: I should think so, and at least their presence would arrest the drift. But the situation is such today that they could not unlock their trade or their currency doors. Their money would follow the French here. And they have so much capital now tied up in their substitute industries that they could not admit competition of the real articles from outside.

President Roosevelt: How about this World Bank notion? How would that affect them?

Premier van Zeeland: What they would need—what we all will need—is some international fund to help in the transition from armaments to other enterprise.

President Roosevelt: A European public works program with American money!

Premier van Zeeland: There's British money.

President Roosevelt: And I suggested public works programs at the 1933 conference.

Premier van Zeeland: A lot of water has gone under the bridge since then, and now we as a continent have to be saved from ourselves.

President Roosevelt: Well, Mr. Prime Minister, an old sage said, "Look to the end," and the end of armament building and economic fence building can only be war. Surely, if that's the end, some new direction can be applied to events by Europe itself. I mean some economic lead can be given in Europe, especially as it is known that the United States has already based its foreign policy on the re-establishment of a world economic order. As to the political quarrels, they are Europe's own affair; and our people will no longer tolerate any entanglement.

Premier van Zeeland: I am afraid, Mr. President, that the matter is not so simple. You see Europe already is at war. I wish I could persuade you to think of Europe in those terms. Then the treatment might be different. It's the neutral that intervenes, not the belligerent; and just now any example, such as you have given, is like sprinkling rosewater on a hurricane.

Bonnet assured U. S. and Britain will aid franc: Page 2.

On the financial page will be found an article showing the present amount of Britain's equalization fund

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Career Service Development From Merit System Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28 — John Doe, class of 1937, has just graduated from college at the head of his school. Under the plans for improved personnel administration in the federal service, an agent from Washington might aproach Mr. Doe, '37 and propose his embarking on a federal career. Pay would be good, he would state, work important and congenial, and a career of power and prestige with a good pension at the end would be opened for the bright young men of the nation.

That, in human terms, is what the proposal to change America's present merit system into a career system, might involve. The matter is discussed at length, though not in such specific terms in the report published today, by the research experts of the president's committee on administrative management. Authors of the report are Floyd B. Reeves of the University of Chicago, chairman of the President's Committee on Vocational Education, and Paul T. David, director of studies of the vocation education committee.

The committee's proposals have already been incorporated in the federal reorganization bill introduced in the Senate, June 23. Now the Brownlow committee, which introduced the big five-point plan of federal reorganization, is publishing its studies section by section which led to its reorganization proposals.

Other countries have career systems, why can't the United States? That seems to be the question posed by the committee. The federal government has a merit system, run by conscientious men, and until the influx of tens of thousands of new jobs under the centralization of the new deal, its percentage of members in the total federal payroll was constantly expanding.

But it is not enough merely to defeat the spoils system, says the present committee. The merit system should be extended to all positions in the federal service, except a few high policy-determining posts. But the merit system should not merely be negative and restrictive. It should blossom into a career service in which the best of America's young men and women should look forward to government service as a career, reserved for the brightest and ablest of them much as careers in business and industry now are.

Here are some of the proposals in the report:

Reorganization of civil service administration by abolishing the existing civil service commission of three members and setting up in its place a single administrator.

Creation of a non-salaried civil service board of seven citizens, who would not have any administrative duties, but who would act as the "watchdog" of the merit system.

Persons now filling exempted positions should take qualifying examinations, and be certified by a "nonpolitical personnel officer they have served with merit for not less than one year."

The existing merit system should be developed "into a sound career service system."

The existing system of personnel management, in the view of the committee's assistants, is poorly organized, and leaves much undone.

Specifically deplored are the commission's alleged delays, emphasis on quantitative rather than qualitative standards, and lack of constructive policy.

It was recommended that a civil service board be established, composed of public-spirited citizens who would be appointed on a part-time basis for overlapping terms by the President, the duty of which would be to protect and improve the merit system.

It is urged that emergency agencies be required to conduct their personnel activities on a definitely non-political basis.

A division of all high administrative functions of the various establishments into two groups is urged, one definitely policy-forming in the political sense, and the other purely administrative and non-political. The non-political group in each department or agency would be headed by a well-qualified non-political executive officer equivalent in rank to an under secretary.

The report concludes:

"Careful attention should be given to the development of the existing merit system into a sounder career service system. The federal service should offer to an increased degree a group of honorable occupations that may be taken up in youth and pursued until retirement, with adequate pay at all stages and with advancement on merit to posts of high honor and distinction."

N. Y. Seeks Motor Fuel Regulation

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—New York moved yesterday to link 10 states in a working alliance to lower motor fuel prices and raise quality standards.

Assemblyman Harold B. Ehrlich, chairman of the state's joint legislative committee to investigate the oil and gasoline industry, said he had written chairmen of similar committees in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas, Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois and Washington, proposing an early conference of heads of the committees to establish a program of united action.

Mr. Ehrlich proposed a three-day conference in some centrally-located city and said the parley should give consideration to two questions—establishment of public control and regulation of the gasoline and oil industry by state or Federal agencies, and establishment of uniform fuel grading laws to assure the public high quality gasoline and oil at minimum prices.

Bonnet Assured Britain and U. S. Will Back Franc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 28—Preservation of the tri-partite Angle-Franco-American monetary accord is understood to be the basis of a plan for restoring French financial stability brought back to Paris today from Washington by Georges Bonnet, American Ambassador to France, who has been named Finance Minister in the Chautemps Cabinet.

Both the American and the British Governments are believed in banking circles here to have assured M. Bonnet that he can count on their support for his efforts to maintain the three-power currency accord even in the face of further devaluation of the franc.

An understanding is said to have been reached between Paris, London and Washington by which there will be no retaliatory action by Britain and the United States should France's new Government be obliged to devaluate again in order to get a fresh start towards economic stability.

Bonnet's Leeway

In well-informed financial quarters here it is said that M. Bonnet has been granted leeway by London and Washington to go so far as to restore the old parity of 124 francs to the pound and 25.5 to a dollar at the lowest.

This does not necessarily mean, however, that the new French Finance Minister will utilize all this margin. There is still a strong conviction in political circles that the Chautemps Cabinet will do everything possible to keep the franc at the limit fixed by the devaluation law of last September—about 23 to the dollar at the lowest.

The basis for the Anglo-Franco-American understanding on maintaining the monetary accord even in the face of a probable further franc devaluation, is the fact that recent social reforms and especially the 40-hour week have raised production costs very sharply in France. In less than a year wholesale prices have risen by nearly 45 per cent and retail prices 28 per cent, thus re-establishing the relationship between French world prices just about as it was before devaluation of the franc last September.

Speculators Warned

A sharp warning to speculators was issued by M. Bonnet on his arrival today. He promised "pitiless measures" to repress speculation and declared that France's finances should be free and as strong as her army and navy. In a radio interview he emphasized his intention to balance the budget. His assistant, René Brunet, has declared that "by continuous and prolonged effort it is possible completely to balance the ordinary budget by the next year and re-incorporate in it the extra armament and relief expenditures within two or three years."

Many banks here today are refusing, on instructions from the Government, to sell foreign currencies to French citizens even in small amounts.

Church Institute Attendance Rises

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Murrell, director of Epworth Leagues and young people's work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, reported "a real upsurge in attendance at summer institutes for Christian young people."

Virtually all Protestant denominations conduct summer camps and institutes in every State of the nation with an estimated attendance of 250,000.

Directors of religious education explained the emphasis of the summer meetings was definitely religious although the recreational opportunities were not overlooked. A considerable portion of the daily program in camps is devoted to discussions of Christianity with special attention to the correlation of the church with the political and economic affairs of the world.

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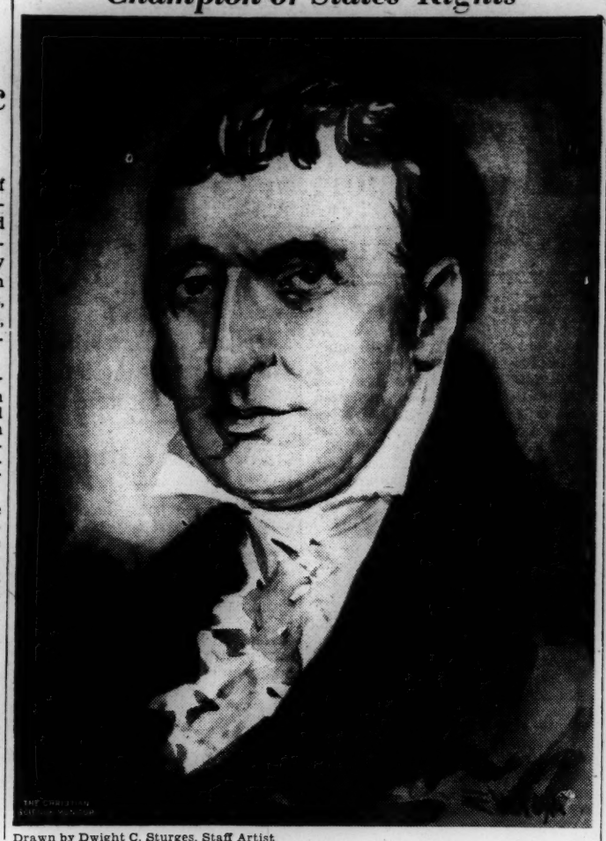

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Luther Martin

Graduated From Princeton at the Head of His Class, Later Being Recognized as One of the Ablest Lawyers in the United States. He Won Distinction for His Activities as Attorney General of Maryland. He Was Opposed to the Constitution, in and out of the Federal Convention, as Being Too Unfavorable to the Rights of States. Later, However, He Became a Vigorous Federalist and Opponent of Jefferson. During His Career as an Attorney He Defended Judge Samuel Chase Against Impeachment and Aaron Burr Against Charges of Treason. He Was Pensioned by a Unique Act Requiring Every Maryland Lawyer to Pay $5 a Year for His Benefit

Martin Demands Curb On Central Government

Issues Appeal for States' Rights at Session of Federal Convention

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 27, 1787

Luther Martin, Attorney-General of Maryland, entertained the Federal Convention through a wiltingly hot day today with a speech so extended, so diffuse and laborious that even many who agreed with him became restless and bored.

He occupied almost the entire session of more than three hours with an argument for retaining equality of voting by states in Congress as against proportionate suffrage in a two-house legislature in the plan before the assembly. Outside the chamber there is among the delegates a great sense of tension and impending danger upon this issue, which was not lessened by his harangue.

Mr. Martin made some effective points but in a rambling style and, as is said to be his wont, with such lengthy and numerous citations of authorities as to make the day one of the most dull and tiring the convention has spent.

Federal Limits Asked

He contended earnestly that the general government is intended merely to preserve the state governments, not to govern individuals, and that its powers ought to be strictly and narrowly limited, the line of jurisdiction drawn and defined, so it and the state governments may not clash. If too little power is given, more can be added; but if too much, it can never be resumed.

"The present reported system," he charged, "is a perfect medley of confederated and national government, without example and without precedent. We are proceeding in forming this government as if there were no states at all. I have never heard of a confederacy having two legislative branches."

"The cornerstone of federal government is equality of votes," he added. "States may surrender this right, but if they do, their liberties are lost."

Sovereign States

States, like individuals, in a state of nature are equally sovereign and free, he said, adopting the Rousseau idea of a social contract. To prove this point he read passages from Locke, Vattel, Rutherford, Lord Somers and Dr. Priestly.

"We must treat as free states with each other on the same terms of equality that men originally formed themselves into societies," he asserted. "The propositions on the table are a system of slavery for 10 states. Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have together 42 votes out of 90. Add to this a state having four votes and these states will govern the remaining nine. If the executive negatives a law, even ten states cannot form a two-thirds majority to override it.

"The partial representation in Congress is not the cause of its weakness, but the want of power. I would not trust a government organized upon the reported plan, for all the slaves of Carolina or the horses and oxen of Massachusetts. What are called human feelings in this instance are only the feelings of ambition and the lust of power."

Resumption Planned

Mr. Martin still held the floor when adjournment was taken, and said he would resume his discourse tomorrow.

The Maryland attorney-general is a man of rugged build, forceful voice and dominating visage, though of only medium height. He is about 43 years old and has had an interesting and rather fiery career. At considerable hardship his parents, New Jersey farm people of English stock, aided him through Princeton College, where he graduated with honors; and he repaid the assistance of his older brothers by deeding them an inheritance of land.

He studied law while teaching school; and on entering the practice, first in Virginia, then in Maryland, was very successful. He does not represent the viewpoint of a man of property, for although he was reputed to have the unusual income £1000 a year before his appointment to his present office, he admits he is of convivial rather than an economical nature.

Relentless Against Tories

Such were his straits when a young teacher that once on returning to his home town he was served with five writs of attachment. Afterward, however, as attorney general he refused a silver service offered to him in recognition of his bold prosecution of a wealthy citizen. In this office, too, he was bitterly energetic in his prosecution of Tories during and even after the war. His relentlessness on this score was shown when as late as last year he opposed through three hearings the admission to the Maryland bar of a mild-mannered Samuel Johnston, who had removed from Pennsylvania and remained passive during the hostilities.

Mr. Martin's colleague, Mr. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, is on the other hand one of the most good-natured men of the assembly. He has taken only slight part in discussions but has a reputation in state politics enriched by the fact that he represented Maryland at General Washington's home, Mount Vernon, two years ago in the conference at which was drawn up the Virginia-Maryland compact that has been mentioned in the debate. Mr. Jenifer, a man of considerable fortune, is at 55 one of the few bachelors in the convention. Till less than two years ago Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts would have kept him company. But the dapper and popular Bay Stater, now 43, has with him here at their apartments in Spruce street his young and charming wife and their two-months-old son, in whom both take great delight.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. The convention has decided upon a National Legislature of two houses rather than one, but appears to be moving toward a crisis over whether representation shall be by states or according to population. Today: Martin pleaded for equality of states rather than popular suffrage in setup of National Legislature.

Tomorrow: Benjamin Franklin issues appeal that Federal Convention sessions be opened with prayer by a chaplain.

Coal Hearings Planned

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Commission has invited producers and distributors to give their ideas on marketing rules. The commission announced the beginning of a series of hearings on July 19 on discount and trade practices of wholesalers.

Welfare Broadens Its Scope In New York by Improvements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Eleven major improvements and changes in the Department of Public Welfare, all designed to extend and modernize its activities and functions, were reported to Mayor LaGuardia by Commissioner William Hodson today.

The changes embodied non-political administration of old-age assistance, vastly improved facilities for the care of homeless men and women and substantial progress in the program for placing dependent children in boarding homes; more adequate care for dependent Negro children and extension of the program for outings for needy children. The department has assumed full responsibility for all new applications for veterans' relief and has reorganized and improved its administration of this type of aid, Mr. Hodson reported.

"The department gave aid to 127,000 needy men, women and children during 1936 at a cost of more than $18,000,000," the report continues. "Those given aid include indigent aged, dependent and neglected children, homeless men, women and children and needy disabled veterans and their dependents. The department also rendered special services to an additional 346,534 individuals.

"During the year, 3387 destitute neglected children were accepted for commitment, while 10,222 applications were received. A total of 28,382 different children received care from the department in 1936.

"The department is continuing successfully its efforts, begun last year in co-operation with private institutions to reunite parents and children wherever possible as soon as possible. . ."

Three times as many applications for old-age assistance were received last year over the 1935 figures, the comparison being 25,720 in 1936, as against 8529 in 1935. Last year, 7885 needy aged were added to the rolls and a total of 33,336 men and women received old-age assistance, Mr. Hodson said.

The report is one of the most detailed ever submitted by the Public Welfare Department and consists of 151 printed pages.

Poor-Board Relief Gives Way to New Pennsylvania Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 28—A new department of public assistance is being organized here that will take over the poor-board system of aiding the needy.

Established under laws passed by the last Legislature, the department will be in charge of the expenditure of more than $137,000,000 during the present biennium for assisting the indigent in 67 counties. This work will be done largely through the establishment of county boards, yet to be named.

The new department will start to organize at once to supervise administration of old-age and mothers' assistance, blind pensions and unemployment relief. County assistance boards will take over outdoor relief by the first of the year from the old poor boards and the unemployment relief for district units of the State Emergency Relief Board. County commissioners will assume operation of poor institutions on Jan. 1.

The new county boards will consist of 11 members in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and nine each in the other 65 counties. They will be appointed by the Governor. Board members will serve without pay and determine who shall receive relief and how much. The State Department of Assistance is empowered to fix standards, audit accounts and allocate funds. Unlike the present State Emergency Relief district boards, the new assistance boards will be able to grant immediate aid in emergencies.

The State Board of Assistance will be composed of the treasurer and auditor general and seven members to be appointed by the Governor for overlapping terms of six years.

Elected poor directors will continue to draw salaries until the expiration of their present terms as employees of county commissioners.

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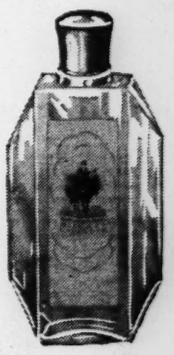

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'Little TVA' Court Test Expected in Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., June 28 — Gov. Philip F. La Follette's "Little TVA" bill, most controversial measure in the 1937 Wisconsin Legislature, has hurdled its last obstacle, and, with the Governor's assured approval, is, it is believed, headed for a legal test in the courts.

Branded by its opponents as a step toward collectivism, and a "back-door method of placing the state in private business," hitherto specifically prohibited under court interpretations of its Constitution, the Wisconsin Development Authority measure received final approval in the Assembly, 61 to 24.

Throughout the battles that were waged for months in both houses of the Legislature, the scope of the Authority's powers was the central point of dispute.

Its proponents insisted that it was intended to perform only the "duties and functions" prescribed in the bill itself, which designates and selects the Wisconsin Development Authority, "a non-stock, non-profit corporation now in existence," as an instrumentality for "the execution of certain duties and functions" and specifies that "such designation and authority conferred upon said corporation . . . shall terminate forthwith if the articles of organization of said corporation shall at any time be amended so as to provide profits for its members, directors or officers in any form."

Professedly, these functions were "to promote or encourage the organization or creation of municipal power associations and non-profit corporations to engage in the production, transmission, distribution or furnishing of light, heat, water or power, the transmission of telephone messages, or the rendering of street or interurban railway or bus services."

It further specified that the authority shall not use or expend any of the funds appropriated to it by the State for any activities or functions which would be repugnant to the state constitution if carried on by the State. "But nothing in this chapter," the clause continues, "shall be construed to prevent said corporation from using or expending funds which it may derive from other sources than the State to works of internal improvement or such other lawful purposes as it may deem proper."

This clause was seized upon by Republican and Democratic opposition, together with the argument that the authority's articles of incorporation could be amended to permit its engagement in any line of business.

The final protest, from a Democratic assemblyman, before the last vote was taken, was, "You're setting up an agency not responsible to the people. That's not democratic."

The measure was designed by the Governor primarily, it was insisted throughout, to promote rural electrification and not to engage in general business. The Authority was incorporated by 12 men of high standing in the State, all friendly to the Governor, and the bill, as passed, appropriated to them $60,000 annually to carry out their "duties and functions."

State utilities opposed the bill, but the most outspoken opposition came from the Independent Petroleum Dealers' Association, retailers' associations and the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association.

Repeated attempts to amend the bill were made in both houses, but the only change of importance was in removing telephone utilities from the scope of activities affected.

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Firmer Policy In Foreign Field Is Urged on U.S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 28 — "The United States should have a more positive foreign policy," Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, declared in the final session of the second Peace Institute at Oberlin College here June 24.

The present foreign policy of the United States, he held, implies indirect support of France and Great Britain for three reasons: enlargement of the navy works to Britain's advantage because it helps to counterbalance Japan; the gold policy has helped both Great Britain and France, and Russia as well (Italy and Germany have no gold), and our neutrality legislation will operate in their favor because they have sufficient gold in this country and sufficient sea power to be able to buy here under that legislation while carrying on war, whereas Italy and Germany have not."

While thus in effect "underwriting" British and French policy, he said, the United States has not attempted to help determine that policy.

"Here," he added, "is a lever that can be used in changing that policy so as to eliminate some of the existing international tensions."

The strategic position of the United States in world affairs was emphasized by another Peace Institute leader, Laurence Duggan, chief of the division of Latin American affairs of the U. S. Department of State. Mr. Duggan described the liquidating of United States interventions in South America, the overhauling of outmoded treaty relationships and the negotiation of commercial agreements, which have characterized the "good neighbor" policy of the present Administration.

The third regular lecturer at the Peace Institute, Dr. Oscar Jaszi, professor of political science at Oberlin College, and former member of the Karolyi cabinet in post-war Hungary, has been discussing "Proposed Roads to Peace."

'Little Orphan Annie' of Matter Is Thought to Be Very High Born

DENVER, Colo., June 28 (AP)—The stratosphere was suggested, at the final meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here, Saturday, as the place of manufacture of the new particle of matter discovered two months ago at Harvard and at California Institute of Technology.

The new particle is something about half way in mass between the two primary bits of electricity that are known to form all matter—namely, the electron and the proton.

This middleweight bit of electricity, however, has never been found in any of the kinds of matter on earth, for every one of the known chemical elements, when broken down in the laboratory, has turned out to be simply a combination of electrons and protons.

It was suggested by Dr. J. S. Street of Harvard that the mysterious new particle is created about 10 miles up in the stratosphere. It is detected by the line of light it leaves in cloud chambers in Harvard laboratories, as it plunges down through the detection instruments at a speed of thousands of miles a second.

Who its "father" and "mother" may be. Dr. Street said, is only guesswork. But he said it is evident that at least some of the particles are "secondary," that is, created by some sort of collision in the atmosphere.

The statosphere, at about 10 miles elevation, apparently plays the role of "godfather," by furnishing the conditions of rarefied atmosphere, temperature and pressure which helps the manufacture.

The present scientific guess as to parentage is that the "father" is a mysterious visitor from space, either an electron or a proton, which is a particle of light of unusually high energy. Neither this sort of electron nor proton, however, come from the sun nor from any known region among the stars.

The "mother" of the new particle is thought to be some of the ordinary matter in the stratosphere, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen or carbon perhaps. Struck with terrific force by the incoming object from space, the "mother particle" may be transformed into the "middleweight" bit of electricity.

The experiments, Dr. Street said, do not show the ultimate fate of the new particle. Present experiments at Harvard are concentrated on verifying its middleweight mass.

It cannot yet be called, he said, a "heavy electron" because it is sometimes positive, and an electron is always negatively charged.

The particle is almost certainly one of the relatives of cosmic rays, and cosmic rays are generally believed to be as yet unidentified "fathers" of what goes on in the stratosphere in creating this particular middleweight bit of electricity.

Visitors Called to Miami to See Royal Poinciana in Flaming Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., June 28—This being the month when the royal poinciana trees are brightening Miami with their masses of flame-colored blossoms, residents and visitors become aware that this section possesses a rare gift in being a locality where this spectacular tropical tree flourishes.

A "Royal Poinciana Time" festival, with visitors coming to see the flame trees in bloom, is a project being agitated by garden clubs here.

"Portland has its roses, Washington its cherry trees, Charleston its magnolias and azalias, but the beauty of all these could be eclipsed in South Florida in royal poinciana time," declared Mrs. Robert G. Lassiter, president of the Miami Beach Garden Club, in a statement sent out to civic organizations and garden club presidents from Palm Beach to Miami.

Co-operation is asked from organizations and private citizens throughout the area in planting royal poinciana trees such as line South Miami Avenue and are now in their full beauty, the wide umbrella-like branches being a solid mass of flame-colored blossoms. Planting more of the trees in all suitable places, on streets, in parks and in private gardens, is urged by the garden clubs.

"The attention of the world is centered here during the winter season," the statement points out. "But when the royal poinciana blooms and 'ten thousand candles lighted in the name of summer lean against a burning sky' then indeed South Florida comes into her own.

"The tree is the most brilliant in all Florida, and except within a small radius about Miami is not found anywhere else in the United States. It grows to perfection in Honolulu, and so greatly is its beauty appreciated there that a festival is held in its honor which attracts visitors from distant places."

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Mrs. Roosevelt Likes Lunch Picked Up at Roadside Stand

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Scan a chapter from Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt's vacation book:

A flat tire in West Virginia—fingers burnt over a campfire—knitting on a transcontinental plane—fog in Puerto Rico—coasting at Hyde Park with the grandchildren—talking French on a Canadian Peninsula—eating lunch along most any road.

The President's wife lives a "new deal" in women's vacations. Her life is so full the year round that she takes rest and recreation as when and where she can.

If her official duties permit a five-day week, she does something with those two days off in succession—something like running down to North Carolina to look over the Penderlea Homesteads.

Should the free time ever stretch to a week, Mrs. Roosevelt may tie a colored bandeau around her head, call up a woman friend and spin off in her shiny roadster for points unknown, but with road maps handy.

Not that the time is ever really free. There's a daily newspaper column to be sent in from somewhere along the road and Wednesday night means a stop somewhere to do her weekly broadcast. The visit of a foreign prime minister or a presidential Boy Scout review may call her back to the White House at any time.

But Eleanor Roosevelt is practical about those things. She mixes work and pleasure whenever convenient all year long.

On a three-week lecture tour in seven southern and western states this March, she stopped off to see her son, Elliott, at his Texas ranch and took time off for a visit to the Osage Tribe at Pawhuska, Oklahoma. As on purely play trips, she visited institutions and federal projects along her route whenever possible.

Resembles Herself

The informal manner in which she travels on strictly unofficial jaunts helps her to stay off-the-record. Filling station operators may hazard: "Did anyone ever tell you you looked like Mrs. Roosevelt?"

"Oh, yes, lots of times," she replied to that one once and drove off.

She started out with an incognito and a lapful of knitting when she flew across the continent last month to visit her daughter, Anna, in Seattle. And she got as far as Chicago under the name, "Mrs. Scheider."

Most of her off-the-record trips are taken with one of the following along: Lorena Hickok, a former newspaper woman; Nancy Cook, social worker who was her partner in the Val-Kil Furniture Shop enterprise; Miss Marion Dickerman of Todhunter School where Mrs. Roosevelt taught, or Mrs. Malvina Scheider, her personal secretary.

Unlike women bound to the idea that they can vacation only when a husband gets his annual leave, Mrs. Roosevelt fits her activities to any given situation. If one of their children has a birthday—and can't come home—and the President can't leave—Mrs. Roosevelt looks at her own busy schedule.

If a trip fits in, she's likely to slip over and kiss her husband goodby, grab plane, train or car and see that the absent child has a birthday party.

She averaged over 30,000 miles of travel each of her first three years in the White House, and trips last year were estimated at 38,100 miles. Much of it was semi-official. Lecture tours, campaign trips and frequent hops to New York accounted for many miles.

Her Summer Itinerary

Her summer vacations are spent chiefly at Hyde Park, the Roosevelt farm home in Dutchess County, New York, and at Campobello, the family summer home near New Brunswick.

She lives simply at both places. Guests come in great numbers and often eat picnic dinners at which she supervises the camp-fire cooking.

Even while at the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt manages to do some horseback riding. But in the summer vacations she swims, rides, sails and revels in the open air.

Her vacation record indicates that she regards leisure time as an opportunity to get acquainted with people from all walks of life and to see and assimiliate new places, changing trends, and different standards of living.

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Boy Scouts Put Camp in Order For Reunion at Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—Approximately 15,000 khaki-clad Boy Scouts have already arrived here for their national Jamboree, scheduled to open officially on Wednesday and run through July 8.

Another 10,000 are expected in time for the opening campfire, Wednesday evening.

Early arrivals are as busy as bees putting the sprawling 350-acre camp on the Potomac River banks in order. While dining and sanitary facilities were completed in advance of their coming, the boys have to put up their own sleeping tents, nail "knock-down" tables together, obtain pots, pans, and water buckets from the quartermaster's tent and get their personal equipment in order. Duties will be rotated so that when the Jamboree is over, every one of the 25,000 Scouts will have performed his share of camp duties.

Although a number of foreign contingents are expected at the Jamboree, it is primarily a national gathering. The international Jamboree will follow in August at Bloemendaal-Vogelenzang, in the Netherlands. Two young men, Scouts from Caracas, Venezuela, are told of who walked and wore out 12 pairs of shoes to get to the Jamboree.

"Swapping" is a favorite pastime among the boys. Loaded with souvenirs from their own sections, they attempt to get a well-rounded collection from many states to take home. A Texas scout with a lot of snake rattles let it be known he hoped to exchange some of them for a pair of Dutch shoes. A troop from Colorado Springs is bringing gold ore from Cripple Creek to be "swapped," perhaps, for cotton bolls from Georgia.

Haines Point, surrounded on three sides by water, is the site of a 10-acre Sea Scout camp, where nearly 1000 Sea Scouts will stay. Besides staging daily regattas and other nautical activities, they will be hosts to outstanding sea heroes.

Teacher in Texas Goes to England To Study Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Sailing for Europe next Tuesday will be Miss Irene Arnett, teacher of dramatics in Lamar Junior College, Beaumont, Texas, and recent recipient of a scholarship from the Central School of Drama and Art in England, where she will study theatrical work including voice, diction, acting and directing.

Miss Arnett, who has been a teacher of English and dramatics at Lamar Junior College for 10 years, was awarded the scholarship on the recommendation of Miss Belle Kennedy of the London Theater. Miss Kennedy is also on the lecturing staff of the Pasadena Playhouse.

It was in her home town of Carlinsville, Ill., where Miss Arnett first became interested in the stage, when at the age of six she became acquainted with the children of a stock company who were playing at the Carlinsville Theater.

Several of Miss Arnett's pupils have won scholarships to Pasadena. During the past year, four of her pupils, by the aid of scholarships, have studied there, three of them graduating this spring.

Her plans for the Lamar Curtain Club next year include eight full-length plays, beside many shorter plays and sketches.

Scouts in Trim For Jamboree In The Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—While preparations for the July World Scout Jamboree in the dunes near Vogelenzang (between The Hague and Haarlem) are in full swing, Boy Scouts all over the world are actively engaged in getting ready for the big meeting.

All in all 25,000 boys from many countries are to meet here around the campfires of boys' friendship. There are to be 8000 boys from the British Empire, 1500 from France, 1000 from the United States of America, 500 from Norway, 500 from Denmark, 400 from Poland, several hundreds from Belgium and Luxemburg, and many hundreds from other countries.

The Poles are to make a sportsman-like show in coming to the Jamboree. One group is to come by bicycle 500 miles from Zbaszyn (Polish frontier) through North Germany to the Netherlands. Another group of water scouts is to sail the inland waterways all the way from Poland, and is to reach the Jamboree in a fleet of canoes. The Polish Sea Scouts take the high seas in their scout schooner Zawiska Czarny, from the seaport Gdynia to the Kager-lakes, near the Jamboree grounds. Even the Polish Scout Pilots come to the Netherlands in their own airplane and are also to bring along gliders to show their proficiency in this branch of aviation.

But the Poles are not the only contingent from abroad to come by every possible means of conveyance except the train. The French "éclaireurs" are also to send a group on bicycles. And the Paris Jamboree journey is one of 300 miles.

The Norwegian Scouts, mainly from Bergen and Oslo, are to demonstrate old folk dances in the world theater on the Jamboree grounds. This theater seats 1200 persons. There are to be daily national performances by the different groups. One of the old Norwegian folk dances to be demonstrated is the "Ormen Lange" (the long snake) which shows how the royal hero Olaf Tryggvason (995-1000) built what is reputed to be the greatest and stateliest Viking ship. In song and dance the boys are to present the "long snake" after which the ship was named.

Scouting in Akron 'Comes of Age' As 10,000 Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Scouting in Akron came of age here recently as Boy Scouts, their parents and friends, numbering almost 10,000, flocked to Camp Manatoc in the Peninsula hills for the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Akron area council. It was the biggest demonstration in the history of scouting in this area.

Starting with a mammoth "comporee" in which over 1500 Scouts and leaders camped for three days at Manatoc, which is one of the most modern and luxurious of Boy Scout camps, the celebration reached its climax with a pageant entitled "Recipe for Scouting," written and directed by a Scout executive here.

An achievement dinner at which awards were made to veterans of scouting also featured the program.

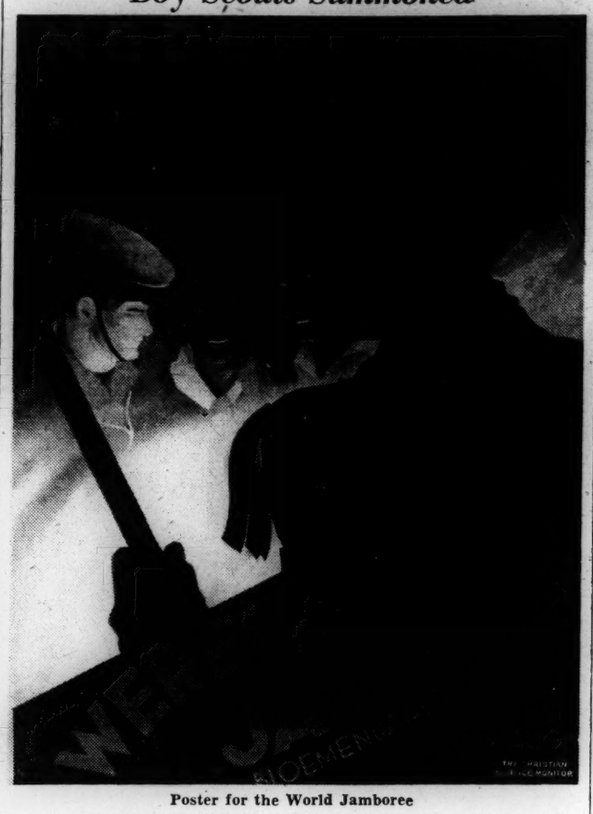
Attorney Edwin Brouse of Akron led a memorial service and paid tribute to Mr. H. Karl Butler, who donated the land and made possible the present Camp Manatoc.

Scenes from Indian, colonial and pioneer days, and a scene called "Our International Heritage," featured the pageant. There was also an act called "Scouting Marches On."

Exports to Japan High

Exports of American products to Japan, valued at $204,000,000 in 1936, exceed the total of our sales to all other far eastern countries combined.

Boy Scouts Summoned



Poster for the World Jamboree

Great Assembly to Meet in the Netherlands, July 31 to Aug. 9

A New Threat to Temperance

(Continued from Page 1)

beer, so he confronts a reform school sentence.

This effort to whitewash beer as an intoxicant, to persuade the American public that it can be separated from hard liquor and that the brewers intend to attempt such separation represents a three-fold claim, which the evidence is seen by public leaders to refute overwhelmingly on the following basic grounds:

1. Beer and hard liquor are alike in fact in that alcohol is the common denominator of both. Being alcoholic kith and kin, separation is viewed as contrary to the nature of the facts.

2. Policies pursued by the brewers since repeal cast in serious doubt any professions as to their desire to make this separation even if it were possible.

3. Conditions inherent in the legalized liquor traffic would not permit such a separation even if the brewers were sincerely bent on this objective.

Beer Is Intoxicating

On the first point public leaders interviewed by this newspaper said that beer is intoxicating, this fact alone refutes the Foundation's claims that beer is intoxicating and that this fact alone refutes the Foundation's claims that beer is harmless, that it is a valuable food and that it is respectable. That beer is basically inseparable from hard liquor in its intoxicating qualities is revealed by a wealth of evidence.

Chief E. Raymond Cato of the California highway patrol, with his fingers on the pulse of everyday activity is quoted as saying:

"Scientists have investigated this question. Their decision reveals that even a glass of beer has the effect of retarding the driver's speed in putting on the brakes when forced to make an emergency stop or turn."

On Feb. 18, 1933, Dr. Austin Dean Bevan, former president of the American Medical Association, is quoted as follows:

"Beer . . . containing 3.5 to 4.25 per cent alcohol is definitely intoxicating."

Prof. Walter E. Miles of Yale University has been characterized as "the best qualified man in the scientific world to determine the effect of alcohol on the human system." He has drawn the following conclusion:

No Room for Doubt

"There is no longer room for doubt in reference to the toxic action of alcoholic beverages as weak as 2.75 per cent by weight."

The alcoholic percentage of American beer at the present is said to run over 4 per cent.

Sydney J. Williams, director of public safety for the National Safety Council, basing his conclusions on extensive study of innumerable accidents on the highway, stated categorically to a representative of this newspaper that there is no difference between beer, whiskey and a highball in its deleterious effect upon motorists.

Dr. Robert Hercod, one of Europe's leading authorities on alcoholism stated:

"Wine, beer and distilled spirits are three confederates that together are responsible for the alcoholism of our times."

These are just a few of the authoritative statements on this issue, carefully culled to be free from what the brewers might regard as the bias of temperance. Despite the manifold presence of such testimony the Foundation is blandly telling the women, the children, the homes, the churches and the schools that beer is non-intoxicating and therefore a respectable food.

This evidence of beer's intoxicating nature, of course, invalidates the Foundation's claim that substitution of beer for hard liquor would promote temperance. On the second point, the question becomes that of whether the brewers are even attempting to do anything tangible to effect this separation, futile though it would demonstrably prove.

If the brewers were sincerely seeking a separation of beer from hard liquor, they would admittedly have supported legislation seeking regulation to this end; they would have moved to abolish the saloon, where beer and hard liquor move in the closest partnership. But what are the facts?

Thus far, every effort of the brewers has been directed at limiting, not enlarging federal and state control. As a result, effective administration today is, by the admission of both the brewers themselves and federal enforcement officials, virtually non-existent.

The saloon, where beer and hard liquors are most closely linked in fact, is said by temperance leaders and by many enforcement officers to be back. Is there any indication that the brewers, for all their talk of the substitution of beer for hard liquors, are taking any tangible action to restrict this saloon where beer and hard liquors are added to each other but rarely cancel each other out? This newspaper was able to find no such indication. Indeed, the Brewers' Journal contained evidence of just the opposite intention. An extract from this journal read:

Both Will Go

"If the saloon slogan, 'The saloon must go,' should be realized, if the elements which are hostile to the saloon or to the present form of saloon, would obtain a majority of the people, the saloon will go and the brewer will go with it."

This defense of the saloon, this bald assertion of the interdependability of the saloon and the brewery industry and this exhortation to preserve the saloon are, perhaps, far more representative of the objectives of the brewers than the Foundation's talk of separating beer and hard liquor.

The step that would show a minimum of good faith on the part of the brewers would be effective action by the beer makers to separate beer and hard liquor at the retail outlets—that is, an active crusade to establish outlets where only beer would be sold and to remove beer entirely from the disreputable taverns and saloons. Yet this paper has excellent reason for believing that the Foundation was advised to take such a step only if it became absolutely necessary. So the move that would logically represent a first endeavor is to be left until last and then to be undertaken only if pressure becomes too threatening, the evidence indicates. For all that, the present propaganda of the Foundation continues to state that the brewers want temperance and want hard liquor and beer disentangled one from the other.

Would Be Impossible

On the third point, it is obvious to students of the liquor question that, even if beer and hard liquor were not irrevocably alike in fact, even if the brewers wanted to separate them, it would be impossible under an era of legalized liquor.

Medical authorities as well as temperance workers know and state that beer is used as the preface to hard liquor. The habitual drinker does not substitute beer for hard liquor; he moves through beer to hard liquor. So long as both beer and hard liquor are available, nothing short of complete regimentation of the consumer could keep him from using beer in this manner, students of the liquor problem agree.

So separation of beer and hard liquor as proposed by the Foundation are seen to be impossible, first, because there is no indication to reveal that the brewers have any intention of doing anything but resist this possibility; second, because legalized liquor traffic provides no means of forcing a man to drink beer to the exclusion of hard liquor and finally because beer and hard liquors are inseparable in fact since both are intoxicating.

The Foundation's central contention that beer can be substituted for hard liquor and that temperance would then result is thus seen to conceal the fundamental facts and to profess the impossible.

Zonta Chooses St. Paul Woman For New Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 28—Mrs. Ellen M. Anderson-Parks, personnel director of the Western Union Telegraph Company in St. Paul, Minn., was elected president of Zonta International at the concluding session of the organization's annual meeting here Saturday. The other new officers are:

Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers, attorney, of Buffalo, first vice president; Dr. Helen Pearce, assistant professor of English, Willamette University, Salem, Ore., second vice president, and Miss Elizabeth Krouse, assistant vice president of the University Bank, Chicago, treasurer.

It was voted at the closing session to make work for peace "through youth" one of the projects of the organization. A report of the international relations committee urging that peace efforts be included in the program of local units was adopted by delegates from the United States and Canada. The report also provided for a yearly amount to be appropriated for extension of international relations work.

Lake Louise, Alberta, Canada, was selected as next year's convention place, with a post-convention tour to Honolulu.

Addresses at the concluding session stressed the influence of radio and television in the future, and the failure of many retail merchants to realize they were overlooking a big market among "unattached extra women."

Raymond F. Yates, for 20 years an interpreter of natural science to the daily press, made a forceful plea for a federal secretary of science and engineering and for the co-ordination, correlation and integration of new inventions and discoveries. Other speakers were Marjorie Hillis and Bertita Harding, authors, and Louis Blake Duff of Welland, Ont.

Public Is Warned Alcoholic Drinks Are Not Cooling

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—W. S. Alexander, federal alcohol administrator, told the liquor industry today that advertisements were "misleading" if they described distilled spirits as "cool or refreshing" when imbibed alone.

"It is the Administration's opinion," Mr. Alexander said in an open letter to distillers, rectifiers and importers, "that any advertisement which creates the impression that the distilled spirits advertised will have a cooling, or refreshing, effect upon the consumer is misleading and in violation of federal regulations relating to the labeling and advertising of distilled spirits."

Drafting of Hoover Proposed for GOP

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 8 (AP)—Arthur M. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture, said in an interview the hope of the Republican Party lies in "drafting" Herbert Hoover for the special task of revitalizing and strengthening it for 1940. Hyde told the Leader and Press that he is not proposing Mr. Hoover as a presidential candidate again nor even thinking of such a thing.

Mr. Hoover's job, he said, would be to make the party more militant now, to build it up for 1940, probably for some other man. It would be a purely patriotic public service, such as few men would be capable of, he said.

The former Secretary said he talked with Mr. Hoover in Chicago a month ago and found him "deeply alarmed" over the state of the nation, feeling that the Republican Party should be taking a more aggressive part in national affairs.

Mr. Hoover suggested then, Mr. Hyde said, a national meeting to promulgate a fundamental "Republican creed." Mr. Hyde set forth that such a meeting might provide an opportunity to "draft" the former President.

"On the mechanical side," he explained, "the party does have leadership—and very able leadership, too—in John Hamilton. But on the intellectual and spiritual side, it is sterile—it has no leadership. Our congressional representation has adopted a shush-shush policy. There is no hope of leadership there."

Vegetables Held Plentiful

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The average family may save a little money this month on the market bill for vegetables or be able to buy a little more. Larger market supplies this summer than last were indicated for potatoes, beans, tomatoes, spinach, lettuce, green peas, cucumbers and watermelons.

Glider Bumps Its Nose

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—Maneuvering his light glider into a landing at the Elmira Airport yesterday, Bernard Wade of Akron, Ohio, found himself with sparse altitude at the edge of the field and nosed into the ground, the first mishap of the eighth annual contest sponsored by the Soaring Society of America.

Damage, confined to the nose of his fuselage and a wing tip, was slight.

Repeating his performance of last Thursday when he utilized the hot air rising from New York's pavements and buildings to sail above the city for several hours, Peter Riedel, a pioneer in motorless flight in Germany, soared aloft to execute several loops.

Earlier in the day the sail planes soared high above Harris Hill in an intermittent drizzle, while a Harvard University meterologist prepared to explore a scientific mystery—the thunderstorm.

Waiting at the clubhouse for a good blow to develop was Dr. Karl O. Lange, meet director, who is internationally known for his work with radio meteorographs—instrument-equipped balloons which he has sent as high as 100,000 feet into the ether.

"We know little about the thunderstorm, its temperature, the character of its wind, the barometric pressures and the humidity," said Dr. Lange.

"When we learn that, it will be of inestimable value to the science of aeronautics, just as gliding and soaring the world over are adding to our knowledge of aerodynamics and meteorology."

He is working under a grant from Harvard's Milton Fund, and subject to congressional appropriation, will co-operate with the United States Weather Bureau in establishing radio meteorograph stations in Los Angeles, Boston and Fairbanks, Alaska, in the fall.

Currently, airplanes are used daily at those points to explore the upper air in preparation of weather maps. The balloons transmit data by radio to automatic recorders on the ground as to pressure, temperature and humidity.

Trial flights occupied many of the 116 glider and sailplane pilots registered for the meet. In the remaining two weeks they will compete for $6000 in prize money plus trophies for duration of flights, altitude, distance, sailplane design and general performance.

The contest board adopted as official the power-winch method of launching motorless aircraft. Outlawing automobile and shockcord tows for official purposes, the board's action was designed to expand gliding areas with flat fields, William Enyart, of the National Aeronautic Association, explained.

The glider winch was developed by Paul du Pont of the manufacturing family, a distant relative of Richard C. du Pont, Wilmington, Del., holder of the American distance and altitude sailplanes record. Absorbing some 2000 feet of light hemp rope attached to the nose of a sailplane, the winch can deliver take-off speeds up to 50 miles an hour.

One of the three women pilots entered, Helen Barringer of Philadelphia, recent social debutante and now the wife of Lewin B. Barringer, general manager of the Soaring Society, has arrived. The others are Gretchen Rieghard, Mansfield, Ohio, and Mary C. Johnson, Orchard Park, N. Y.

WBBZ Traces Its History to Days Of Its Mobility

With Monitor Newscasters

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Slightly more than two months ago, Station WBBZ rose to network stature when it simultaneously joined the Oklahoma Network, a regional chain of eight stations, and the Mutual Broadcasting System, a coast-to-coast network.

In a series of dedicatory programs by the Oklahoma Network and the Mutual System, addresses of Senators Josh Lee and Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma were relayed from Washington, over WBBZ, as well as a talk by Gov. E. W. Marland, from Oklahoma City. The Mutual network relayed programs from New York and Chicago.

Station WBBZ, which has so solidly identified itself with Oklahoma, was once, uniquely enough, a station without roots. It was one of a group of 10 mobile radiocast stations operated by C. L. Carrell, a Chicago theatrical entrepreneur, which toured the country somewhat in the fashion of the Major Bowes amateur units presenting programs of professional talent which moved with the transmitter. Many of these artists have now become network performers.

Eventually WBBZ was located in Indianapolis and received its call letters from being located in what was termed the "World's Busiest Business Zone." Then Harry Kyler, manager of WIBW, one of the Carrell stations which was sold to Senator-publisher Arthur Capper, brought WBBZ to Wichita, Kan. But Mr. Kyler was anxious to bring the station to Ponca City and when he did so wired Mr. Carrell that he had found a desirable city. WBBZ first appeared in Ponca City on the stage of the Poncan Theater in 1927. Eventually the station was permanently located there by Mr. Carrell's orders.

This is article No. 94 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, June 30.

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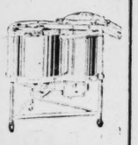

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Italy's Corporative State: Basic Labor Charter Rules Nation's Entire Existence

The recent 8 to 12 per cent wage boost in Italy was ordered by the Central Corporative Committee. This step shows the immense economic power given to the so-called National Council of Corporations—an organization made up chiefly of employers' and workers' groups, but giving the final power to the state. So important a part of the Fascist movement is the corporative state, that the Monitor is offering an explanation of its make-up in a series of four articles, of which this is the first. The rest will appear from time to time.

The Labor Charter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy has just celebrated the tenth anniversary of the promulgation of the "Charter of Labor," a document which represents the fundamental principles of the Fascist State and governs the political and economic life of the Italian nation.

A review of the results achieved in the spheres of labor and of production during the past decade, so conspicuously marked by stirring and fateful events, reveals how deeply the Labor Charter has permeated Fascist activities in its manifold aspects. In the Thirty Declarations contained in this historic document, compared by Fascist philosophers to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, are to be found the most powerful incentives of the work carried out by the Syndicates, by the Corporations and by the Government with the object of increasing the efficiency of the various organs and of the functions they exercise in fulfilling the aims they seek to attain.

Outline of Fascism

The Labor Charter, based on the legal recognition of the vocational associations and on the guiding principles laid down in the Fascist Syndical Law of April 3, 1926, is not a mere enunciation of rules drafted for regulating relations between employers and employed, but it also indicates the course of action to be pursued so that the Fascist Corporative State should come into being in its most befitting form. Thus the Labor Charter defines and explains the obligations and powers of the vocational associations, the content and the purposes of the collective labor contracts, the attributions of the Labor Courts for the settlement of labor disputes, the functions of the Employment Offices, the characteristic features and the purposes of Social Insurance and Assistance, of Training and Vocational Instruction.

It further asserts that the Corporations constitute the only means through which production can be organized in this country, that they, too, are recognized by the law as "organs of the State."

As to Private Initiative

It further declares that the Corporative State regards private initiative as a most effective and valuable instrument for furthering the interests of the nation, while at the same time it holds the organizer of the undertaking responsible to the State for the purposes of the production he provides, and gives the State power to intervene whenever private initiative is not forthcoming, is inadequate or the political interests of the State are involved.

In 1927, at the time of the proclamation of the Labor Charter, all the organizations of the workers, grouped in separate national federations, were connected with the central body by a single confederation. At a later stage, with a view to better adapting the organization to the prescriptions of the Syndical Law and to the principles of the Labor Charter, which place employers and workers on a footing of perfect equality, separate Confederations of Workers were formed, corresponding in number to the Confederations of Employers for each main branch of economic activity—namely, agriculture, industry, trade, communications, sea and air transport, credit and insurance.

The number of national Confederations was then raised to 12, and a thirteenth was added to cover professional men and artists. All these great organizations nominated a fixed number of candidates for appointment as deputies and took their part in the establishment of the first Corporative Chamber at the time of the elections of March, 1929.

Practical Modifications

A characteristic feature of this period was the remarkable activity shown in the work of revising the statutory rules of the various associations, and in consequence various modifications, which practical experience had shown to be timely and valuable, were gradually introduced. On June 30, 1930, the vocational associations legally recognized numbered 4217. These included 668 associations for the employers and 3549 for the workers, while at the same time the internal organizations of professional men and artists was brought under review.

The work of scrutiny and selection as applied to the lists of the directors of the syndical bodies was continuously pursued, bearing in mind the ever increasing importance attaching to the exercise of directive functions and having regard to the feature of public interest legally attributed to the associations. Similarly, the matter of the economic and financial administration of the associations themselves was subject to precise regulations.

For instance, it was prescribed that the balance sheets and statements of account of the associations must be published; that a clear distinction should be made between the party in control of income and expenditure and the party receiving funds and making payments; that all persons, who in any capacity took part in the management should be vested with specific responsibility, and so on.

Moves for Harmony

The most important modification, however, in the syndical organization took place after the passing of the law which instituted the Corporations in 1934. The specific object of such modification was to bring about uniformity and to arrange that the syndical enrollment of the categories should be in closest harmony with the purposes and the functions of Corporations.

The Confederations now numbered nine instead of thirteen and included employers and workers in agriculture, industry, trade, credit and insurance, respectively, and professional men and artists.

Under the terms of the decrees now in force, the Confederations no longer act as representing each of the confederated categories, but they represent all of them together as a single unit. In this way the co-ordination of the work of the various associations is secured, together with the supervision of their economic and financial administration, while the individual associations become independent in the syndical field.

Since 1934 no substantial variations have taken place in this form of organization, which in practice has given valuable results.

At the end of 1936 the workers and employees belonging to the various Confederations numbered: 2,392,748 in agriculture; 2,387,521 in industry; 431,530 in commerce; 47,678 in credit and insurance. The number of employers was: 873,500 in agriculture; 446,002 in industry; 590,136 in commerce; and 8367 in credit and insurance. The total of professional men and artists inscribed in the special Confederation was 119,107.

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Here's How to Make it
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¾ cup celery, diced
6 ripe olives, cut small
1 cup pineapple, diced
Mix ingredients together lightly with sufficient mayonnaise to moisten. Chill. Serve on lettuce. Serves 6.
SERVE IT PLAIN
SERVE IT FANCY
SERVE IT HOT · SERVE IT COLD

Prowess in Sports Spells 'Welcome' to the Films

Wide World

Athletic Celebrities Who Are Not Unfamiliar to the Screen

Upper—Lou Gehrig
Lower—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody
Upper—Sonja Henie
Center—Larry Crabbe
Lower—Glen Morris

Athletes of Renown Find Door Open to Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Athletic accomplishments, if they are touted enough by the sports pages, catapult into motion pictures almost as many "names" as those coming up from small-time theatricals, another main source of novices for the screen.

Producers think half the box-office battle is won if their featured players are widely known, and producers spend millions in making them known. So it is a welcome discovery for them to find sports pages daily building up material, unintentionally, for studio use.

Latest to grease his face and pocketbook is Glenn Morris, Olympic decathlon champion and winner of the 1936 Sullivan trophy. He has been signed for a Tarzan series by Sol Lesser. A graduate of Colorado State College, the new star first attracted sports attention when he amassed a total of 20 points in a single track meet, setting an individual record for the school. As a football player, he was named all-conference end in 1934 and participated in the annual East-West football game in San Francisco.

Selected to represent the United States in the Berlin Olympics, he broke the decathlon record with a point score of 7900, topping the James Bausch mark of 7350. His individual track and field tallies were: 100 meters, 10:6 sec.; broad jump, 22 feet 11½ inches; shot put, 48 feet 3½ inches; high jump, 6 feet 1¾ inches; 400 meter, 49:4 sec.; high hurdles, 14:6 sec.; discus, 149 feet; javelin, 184 feet; 1500 meters, 4 minutes 32 seconds; and pole vault, 11feet 6 inches.

Morris stands 6 feet 2 inches and weighs 194 pounds. At the time he signed his film contract, he was employed by the National Broadcasting Company in a technical capacity.

Sonja Henie's Success

Sonja Henie, three-time Olympic figure-skating champion, was a "natural" success because she emerged on the screen as a leading lady adept at something besides posing. No doubles for her. And because of her attractive personality, she may be assigned to future non-skating roles.

This acceptability of screen personality is the determining factor, of course, in the success of athletes who have chosen to tread the celluloid path. Athletic accomplishments alone are not likely to carry the burden of permanent success. John Weismuller became Tarzan on the strength of his looks and his swimming record. Johnny Mack Brown is still a sought-after leading man, because his acting talent took advantage of the opportunity his All-American prowess gained for him as a member of the Rose Bowl championship football team from the University of Alabama. Clarence

Scene in Hollywood

Linden (Larry "Buster") Crabbe is launching into his second score of pictures since winning the Olympic 400-meter swim in 1932, just after his graduation from the University of Southern California.

None of these three made any bones about turning professional. Many others have made pictures purely to demonstrate "how they do it" in regard to some test of skill. Grantland Rice and his film "Sportlight" pioneered in bringing to screen audiences the champions of golf, tennis, swimming, football, baseball, and nearly every sport. Anyone receiving money for such an assignment automatically "goes pro."

Today, wise-cracking Pete Smith continues this sport instruction and entertainment, and his "shorts" are in demand. Fred Perry, the English tennis champion and Davis Cup star, turned professional to cash in on his ability in this manner.

Amateurs Keep Standing

On the other side of the fence is Francis Shields, American tennis ace who has not lost his amateur standing by appearing in pictures. So long as he doesn't directly use his tennis knowledge for instruction, he is an amateur—and the line is very hazy.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody has taken screen tests at Twentieth Century-Fox for movies in which she, too, may retain her amateur tennis rank. Already a recognized painter, she believes acting is just another side of her abilities.

The "old" Universal studio built up much international good will and columns of publicity by sponsoring a group of basketball players who succeeded in winning the 1936 Olympic championship. Most of the seven team members were employed on the lot in behind-the-camera capacities, such as carpenters and electricians, but none is reported now on the studio rolls. This sponsorship kept simon-pure the standing of Arthur Mollner who left Los Angeles Junior College about five years ago, Duane Swanson who played a freshman year of basketball at the University of Iowa, and of five alumni of the University of California at Los Angeles, none of whom had the fortune to play on a Pacific Coast Conference championship team. The five, who still play together on occasion, are Samuel Balter '29, Carl Shy '30, Carl Knowles '31, Frank Lubin '32, and Donald Piper '34.

Among motion picture players who received their first film impetus from their athletic ability is Nat Pendleton, comic strong man, who was 1920 Olympic wrestling champion.

Lou Gehrig, baseball luminary through the good offices of Sol Lesser, is about to be seen in a series of "westerns," which will enable him to fill the gap between "ask" and "bid" in his recent New York Yankee contract squabble.

Former Football Stars

Every once in a while an athlete shelves his record and, by simple histrionics, earns his way to the notice of producers. Such a one is Gordon Jones, U. C. L. A. '33. While in intercollegiate football he was an all-coast guard. Selling radio advertising time put him in contact with skits, and today he is co-starring in RKO productions.

Typical of football stars of the University of Southern California here who have earned berths in the studios by virtue of breakfast-club contacts are Irvine "Cotton" Warburton '34 in the cutting department, and Russell Saunders '30, Jesse Hibbs '29, Aaron Rosenberg '32, and George Templeton '32, assistant directors. George Dye '30 became a cameraman. Duke Morrison '27 now is John Wayne of Westerns fame.

The Stanford team which played three years straight in the Rose Bowl was honored with an invitation to do a football picture last year.

So long as sports remain of large interest to America and its breakfast-reading habits, producers will be on the alert for another Harold "Red" Grange, Walter Johnson, William Tilden, and Gertrude Ederle, with appropriate profiles.

Rally in Germany Ends With Cheer For British King

CASSEL, Ger., June 28 (AP)—England "stole the show" at a rally of 150,000 German war veterans yesterday when two British speakers made earnest pleas for understanding between Britain and Germany.

Under the influence of their appeal, the big open-air gathering closed with cheers for King George VI—an unusual proceeding in Germany, where, since the consolidation of National Socialist power, all public demonstrations regularly close with cheers for Reichsführer Hitler only.

No foreigner was scheduled to speak at the rally, at which the principal oration was by Heinrich Himmler, Reich leader of Herr Hitler's guard troops. However, immediately after the officially approved program was finished and before the veterans could disperse their leader, Colonel Reinhard, announced that two British guests would speak.

They were Col. George A. Crossfield, representing the British Legion, and Capt. Roy Fyers, personal adjutant of the Duke of Connaught.

Treaty of Versailles 18 Years Old

PARIS, June 28 (AP)—The Treaty of Versaillies, almost completely a dead-letter because of German nullification, was 18 years old today.

The anniversary of the World War document that carved new European political boundaries found all but territorial provisions and clauses creating the League of Nations now in abeyance.

Though steady German blows have hacked away much of the treaty, signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versaillies June 28, 1919, Germany is still separated from 1,303,879 square miles of territory she once ruled and 17,000,000 former subjects.

The treaty's military provisions, designed to strip Germany forever of her great war machine, inspired Herr Hitler to some of his most dramatic strokes in restoring the Reich to a powerful military position.

Herr Hitler reconstitued the German air force, raised a conscript army, and built a navy after negotiating a treaty with Great Britain to permit the Reich a naval tonnage equal to one third of Britain's.

He remilitarized the Rhineland in defiance of the treaty, resumed control of German waterways, and rearmed positions, such as the North Sea's island of Heligoland, which the treaty forbade.

Other Sections Nullified

Other nullified sections of the treaty include:

War reparations, twice scaled down, were discontinued in 1931 after President Hoover declared a debt moratorium;

Disarmament has not taken place yet;

Guarantees of treaty enforcement all lapsed after the allied powers withdrew from occupied German territory;

Punishment of Kaiser Wilhelm, who was ordered by the treaty to stand trial before five international judges, never occurred since the Netherlands, where he took refuge, refused to extradite him.

Still in existence is the League of Nations, created by the treaty's preamble, though its international prestige has been lowered somewhat by the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and the Spanish civil war.

The treaty's economic clauses were fulfilled for the most part.

Under Other Powers

In Europe there remain 27,252 square miles of former German territory, peopled by nearly 6,500,000 persons who would ha been Germans but for the war, under sovereignty of other powers.

Germany's pre-war overseas empire, 1,276,627 square miles with a population of about 10,500,000, still is controlled by the war victors.

In Europe, France has Alsace-Lorraine. Belgium has Eupen and Malmedy. Czechoslovakia has part of Upper Silesia. Lithuania has Memel. Poland has her corridor to the sea. Denmark has northern Schleswig. The Free City of Danzig nominally is under the League of Nations, although practically it is under National Socialist control.

In Africa Tanganyika, Southwest Africa, the Cameroons and Togoland are ruled by the British Empire and France. New Guinea, Western Samoa, Nauru Island and the Solomon Islands are British mandates. Japan has a firm hold on the Marshall and Caroline islands in the equatorial Pacific.

Other miscellaneous rights and privileges remain to be regained if Herr Hitler insists on the exact prewar status. Germany's concession of Kiaochow, on the coast of China, has reverted to Chinese sovereignty with Japanese economic interests dominant.

Versailles Treaty —What's Left of It

By the Associated Press

1. League of Nations.
2. Punishment of the Kaiser —Never enforced.
3. Territory—1,303,879 square miles of former German territory with 17,000,000 population still separated from the fatherland.
4. Disarmament—Held up.
5. Economic Provisions—Mostly fulfilled.
6. Enforcing Guarantees—All lapsed or abandoned.
7. Reparations — Payments stopped 1931.

Franco Tightens Siege Around Madrid

MADRID, June 28 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco reinforced his Insurgent siege lines around Madrid and the sector north of Guadalajara today after Insurgent air squadrons made three reconnaissance flights over the central civil war front.

New troops moved into the Casa de Campo sector, at the capital's western limits, and into the Jarama region to the southeast.

The main concentration appeared to have been made in the southeast region where the Insurgent advance guard recently has shown greater activity than at an time during the last three months.

In view of the Insurgent movement, the Madrid-Valencia Government strengthened its own lines, although military circles did not believe a general attack would be launched against the long-besieged capital until Insurgent operations in northern Spain are cleaned up.

Although the fall of Bilbao practically isolated the Asturians and Basques from the rest of Government-held Spain, Madrid officials hope the reorganized northern army will crush the Insurgents in the valleys of Santander Province.

Dispatches to Hendaye on the Franco-Spanish frontier reported the insurgent war machine pushed on west of Bilbao to within sight of its next objective, the coastal city of Castro Urdiales. The insurgents declared their northern column occupied the heights beyond Somorrostro, a village captured yesterday, and were only three miles from Castro Urdiales.

A southern column was said to be swinging west of Guenes to clear out opposition from the Basque region before advancing on Santander, the last important Government stronghold on the Biscayan coast.

Reports from the northern front stated Government troops captured Caovo hill and two other peaks lying between the Santander highway and Valmaseda.

The Government continued to drill new recruits and strengthen discipline in its army. A government decree ordered all officers to pass at least three months in trench life to prove their efficiency under such war conditions.

The communists and socialists, supporters of the Peoples' Front Government, met yesterday to consider a union of the two groups into a single Marxist party. No final action on the proposal was taken, however.

Loyalist Coast Shelled By Insurgent Cruiser

VALENCIA, Spain, June 28 (AP)—The Spanish government coast between Sagunto and Castellon was heavily shelled today from the sea. Sagunto is about 25 miles north of here.

The attack stretched about 30 miles farther north to Castellon.

Some observers identified the Insurgent cruiser Canarias as the sole attacker. Others said there were two or three ships firing.

Shore defense batteries thundered in an effort to drive off the attacker. A Government warship put to sea. Coast batteries here shot flares to illuminate the hostile moving target close offshore. Altogether 22 shells were counted, but the damage was slight.

At Sagunto, the main damage was done to the hull of a ship which was being demolished for junk.

Assault guards there said two or three ships came in to within a mile off the shore with all lights out and fired 14 shells at the port. They said the shells were Spanish-made.

The ships then turned north, shelling as they went, and steered toward Palma, Mallorca, after they passed Castellon.

Hitler Says Reich Goes Alone

(Continued from Page 1)

proved effective it might have been worth while considering whether to go on therewith.

"Now that it has proved ineffective, this must be a warning to us."

Göring and Schacht Ask For Raw Materials At International Chamber

BERLIN, June 28 (AP)—Chancellor Hitler applauded today while Germany, through her highest apostles of economics, made known to the International Chamber of Commerce her demand for a share in the world's raw materials and its trade.

Col. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, virtual dictator of Germany's four-year plan for self-sufficiency, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, her Economics Minister, spoke out to the 1500 delegates from 40 countries to seek a German place in the economic sun—and the return of war-lost colonies.

The Führer led the applause from the president's box.

He sat at the meeting flanked by General Göring and by the I. C. C.'s World President, F. H. Fentener von Vlissingen, of the Netherlands.

Göring's Keynote

It was General Göring who sounded the colony keynote, with the declaration that it was "intolerable" for the Reich to be dependent economically on other nations.

The Air Minister sounded Germany's determination to be self-sufficient just 18 years to the day since the formal signing of the Treaty of Versailles stripped a conquered Germany of her colonial empire after the World War.

General Göring told the opening session of the ninth session of the International Chamber of Commerce "You may be sure Germany will continue to bring up the colonial problem until her urgent and legitimate desires regarding colonies are fulfilled."

"Furthermore," warned General Göring, "Germany is working with all her energy on the undertaking known as the four-year plan."

Rearmament Needs

"Just as Germany must be able finally to rely on her own strength—and on that alone—to defend her territory, so must she be self supporting economically if she is to preserve her independence, honor and international prestige," said General Göring.

"To depend upon the more or less willing assistance of others is simply an intolerable state of affairs for a nationally conscious people that wishes to live."

General Göring defended Germany's huge rearmament program with its attendant needs for raw materials as a necessity. "When it proved impossible to induce other countries to follow the German example and disarm, Germany, in order to secure full equality of rights had no other choice than to rearm," he said. However, he added:

"As far as it depends on Germany, there will not be another war."

After an extensive eulogy of National Socialist achievements, the General turned to world trade, telling the assembly of business men from all over the world:

"In National Socialist Germany the term world trade is not taken as meaning international economic interdependence in itself. Their national market represents the economic patrimony of each people and every national policy begins at home.

"On the other hand, there can be no doubt but that consistent application of the principle of economic self-sufficiency of all states would, in the long run, be detrimental to all peoples."

Dr. Schacht, Reichsminister of Economics and president of the Reichsbank, gave the Chamber members his recipe for ending the necessity for forging self-sufficient states thus:

"If you secure to each nation its food and employment by means of honest money and honest division of raw materials then you will automatically put an end to economic nationalism and all so-called autarchic endeavors."

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Pecora Blames Employers And Courts in Labor Upset

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Penna., June 28—With tribute for Roosevelt policy as furthering "a common language of agreement" for labor and capital, and glowing prophecy for labor's political emergence, the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute concluded its third annual conference here today. The objective of the four-day meeting was discussion toward a better understanding of questions raised by the "sit-down" strike and other labor weapons, government regulation of trade unions, labor and political action and constitutional issues raised by the Supreme Court.

Its concluding speaker was Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the New York Supreme Court, who defended the New Deal regime against the charge of undue partisanship toward labor, blaming the "backward" attitude of the courts and the anti-union policies of employers for the country's restless labor front today.

"Until collective bargaining becomes accepted in practice by American industry, as it has now belatedly become accepted by the courts, there is bound to be some labor unrest," Justice Pecora said. "The transition period at best is bound to have its painful effects. In moving to provide machinery to insure the legal rights of labor to bargain collectively, the National Administration cannot be accused of partisanship. It is the essential duty of an administration in a democracy to see that the law conforms to the community's sense of right and justice."

Urges Keeping Up to Date

In this connection, he pleaded for sustained interpretation of the Constitution in keeping with present-day needs and changes in the social and economic environment, insisting that faith in the courts could be restored and held only "by the removal of the causes which have made the people lose faith in judicial administration."

Justice Pecora assailed the point of view that the present wave of strikes was engineered by "small and ruthless pressure groups," declaring that "so long as industrial unrest continues and capital and labor spar for position, unfortunate incidents will inevitably arise."

"It is the task of citizens, both young and old, to find the causes of that unrest and not to grow hysterical over incidents which are bound to occur so long as that unrest continues," he said.

Conceding that it was difficult to justify the sit-down technique "as a normal and legitimate incident of a labor dispute," Justice Pecora held that the recent "sit-down" of employers on the National Labor Relations Act and "reprehensible labor espionage demonstrated by the La Follette committee's investigation" left a good deal to be said "in moral extenuation of workers sitting down on their jobs so as not to lose them altogether."

With regard to labor's energetic emergence into the political arena, the institute heard the declaration that the American Labor Party, New York state and city affiliate of Labor's Nonpartisan League in the last presidential election, not only would insure the re-election of Mayor LaGuardia this year, but had "come to stay." This was envisaged in a speech by Jacob Potofsky, vice-chairman of the party and assistant to Sidney Hillman, textile organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization, who said the latter movement meant there was to be a national labor party here that would "seek to capture the powers of government."

"The time has come," he continued, "when we can no longer disassociate the world of labor from the world of politics. The Committee for Industrial Organization is to be the intermediary between the field of government and the field of labor."

Joining him in the argument that the inevitable outcome of the growing industrial strife would be independent political action by labor, were Representative Thomas R. Amlie, Wisconsin progressive; Mayor Jasper McLevy, Socialist of Bridgeport, and Algernon Lee, president of the Rand School of Social Science.

Court

(Continued from Page 1)

court expansionists. He was certain a six-judge increase could be defeated, said Senator Wheeler in effect; he was fairly sure a four-judge increase could be beaten, but he was not sure about a two-judge increase.

The feeling increased today also that Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas would probably be named to the existing Supreme Court vacancy which must be filled before Congress quits, short of waiting till next January for the new session. Senator Robinson's name is coupled with the Supreme Court fight. He is acting as broker in the compromise negotiations now under way in the legislature. On returning from Jefferson Island yesterday he commented:

"I do not contemplate that the Supreme Court bill will be brought up before July 4, but I think it will be considered shortly thereafter."

There was no mistaking the increased confidence of Administration members today over the chances of the Supreme Court fight, which was reflected by a corresponding uncertainty on the other side. The prospect normally would be for a prolonged filibuster which might be stretched out indefinitely. However, the comment from the White House today partly discounted the proposal. In stating that congressmen now understand why they must stay in session this summer, the White House secretary virtually served notice that the Administration intended to outwait the anti-court filibuster. With such a show of resolution, the possibility of an ultimate quick decision on a "compromise" might be expedited, it is felt.

President Roosevelt's legislative program for 1937 is now presented to Congress, and nothing more is expected, it was reaffirmed today.

There will be no more special or surprise messages, unless an emergency develops, and outside the normal communications or veto messages which are sent up in routine form. The prospect is that Mr. Roosevelt tomorrow, or shortly thereafter, will send a letter to the chairmen of the respective Senate and House Agriculture Committees, recommending action at this session on the new farm legislation. This, however, will not take the more compelling form of a special message to Congress.

On the Supreme Court issue the full responsibility has apparently been shifted to Senator Robinson. For the time being the White House will make no move, until it is seen what he can do with the matter. The President plans no fireside radio talk. Furthermore, it was stated that he is not yet prepared to make the nomination for the Supreme Court vacancy.

On the part of opponents of Supreme Court enlargement, preparations for a vigorous fight were under way. Senators Wheeler and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan both spoke of the possibility of a series of speeches that would last all summer. The initial move would probably be a motion to recommit to the Judiciary Committee. Success of such a motion would quietly dispose of the President's plan. This might defeat the President at the outset. On this test of strength the consequent battle would be moulded.

Meanwhile, the Senate Judiciary Committee today voted to consider all the proposed constitutional amendments relative to the Supreme Court at a committee meeting July 12. This should fall during the expected Supreme Court debate when the alternative of a constitutional amendment will be urged by many.

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Kiwanis Hears All Problems Can Be Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28—Analysis of problems that beset the civilized world show none but what are soluble by co-operation of civilized peoples, intelligent leadership, and regard for the rights of others, speakers told 6000 delegates of Kiwanis International, at its twenty-first annual convention here.

The peaceful relations between Canada and the United States, whose unfortified borders stretch from ocean to ocean, were cited as an example of how great nations may live side by side in peace, as the convention elected F. Trafford Taylor, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada, international president.

The Kiwanians, in seeking a more peaceful understanding of nations of the world, observed a fellowship hour, in which 2000 clubs, back in their local communities, joined by meeting. Speaking on international friendship at that hour, R. O. Colder, of Montreal, Canada, said:

"While the whole world is trying to prevent war by treaties, mutual agreements and costly armament campaigns, the United States and Canada have realized the ideals of international peace. We have shown the world how to abstain from war by referring all our difficulties to arbitration and to joint commissions."

The theme of how better to apply the services of 90,000 Kiwanians to international peace and to the solution of current social and economic problems predominated the convention from the carillon prologue until San Francisco was named as the 1938 convention city in the closing sessions.

Problems of America

Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, was one of the speakers who enumerated some of the present-day American problems that deserved intelligent thought and unselfish remedial steps. Speaking of the vast possibilities in this nation for everyone to earn a comfortable living and to be happy and yet they are bound by low bracket salaries, he said:

"Ten and four-tenths per cent of the population of the United States have incomes of less than $500 annually; 39 per cent have an income of less than $1000; 80 per cent, an income of less than $2000; 88 per cent, less than $2500; 91 per cent, less than $3000; 30 per cent of the farmers earn annually less than $500; 63.4 per cent, less than $1000; 88.8 per cent, less than $2000; 99.3 less than $2500, and rural teachers' salaries averaged less than $550 annually in 1934.

"Other challenging fields of service show that from 1930 to 1935 there was an increase of more than 200,000 tenant farmers; that there are 3,675,000 illiterates in the United States; that 1,300,000 houses must be built annually in the United States for the next 10 years to bring the housing level to what it was in 1930; that 700,000 crimes are committed in the nation annually by persons under 21 years of age; that there are 4,300,000 criminals in the United States and the annual crime bill is $15,000,000,000.

Curb Is Demanded On 'Insurrection' Of Labor Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Declaring New York business men were "more deeply concerned over the battle for outcome of industrial disputes," the democracy than they are over the New York Board of Trade in a resolution condemning public officials for "countenancing breach of law, breakdown of authority and subversion of government by organized forces," today had demanded federal intervention to put down labor's "insurrection."

As a background for the action, the strike of the 12,500 employees of the Brooklyn-Manhattan transport system authorized for today appeared to have been averted by the company's consent to discuss arrangements for a collective bargaining referendum with the Transport Workers' Union. On the other hand, the seaboard walkout situation still held New York shipyards in its grip keeping ship renovation and repair in abeyance and bringing from several lines notification of inability to conform to federal safety regulations effective on July 1.

Law and Order Appeal

The trade group meanwhile, voting in the ratio of 50 to one on the current manifestation of labor power in the country today, voiced the "fervent hope of business that, irrespective of the merits of either side to an industrial controversy, law and order be maintained." Premier aspects of the moment were "rioting and disorder," in defiance of the law by organized bodies, seizure of property and other acts of violence that indicated "the perpetrators have been generally responsible to a central authority," the report basing the resolution reads.

"The ambassadors and ministers of this new power," it continues, "negotiate with federal, state and municipal officials, issue their ultimatums and threaten to assemble huge forces and converge at strategic points to enforce their demands. In some states elected public officials, sworn to uphold individual rights under the Constitution and to preserve peace, have yielded to the demands of this new power.

"The new machinery of government, developed and put into operation by an Administration favorable to employees, is invoked only when it will serve the purpose of this new strange power. Its real purpose, the settling of industrial disputes, is completely ignored. . . ."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on July 4, 11; Aug. 1, 8; Sept. 5, 12; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5; and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Sept. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 18, Aug. 15, Sept. 19.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 25, Aug. 22, Sept. 26.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Federal Funds Issue at Front in N. E. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

available its vast store of research materials, the National Resources Committee which will aid in social and economic studies, the council of chief state school officers, including the 48 state superintendents of education who will help to plan the field studies of educational administration, and the educational policies commission of the National Education Association which has been active in the field.

The commission will endeavor to bring together studies already made and, in addition, said Dr. Reeves, it will "to a large extent explore fields of investigation previously studied relatively little" and it will "seek factual data on the basis of consideration of fundamental issues in existing and proposed relationships between federal and state governments."

Dr. Reeves summed up the aid given during the depression by the Federal Government to education, amounting to $21,800,922 in 1934 and 1935, to keep open rural schools, loans of $84,271,822 through the Public Works Administration and outright grants of $213,832,458 for the construction and repair of buildings, and $52,663,546 for student aid under the National Youth Administration by means of which 435,000 persons were helped during the present school year.

Unemployed Teachers

In addition to this, 42,000 unemployed teachers have been given employment in recent months through the Works Progress Administration offering instruction to more than 2,000,000 enrolled students. Approximately 1,500,000 young men already have passed through the ranks of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which was first established as a form of work relief but has acquired educational objectives of increasing breadth and of great public interest.

At the same time the Federal Government has been continuing its older types of aid to vocational education in the high schools, to agricultural extension work for men, women and children in rural areas, and to the land grant colleges.

The commission was originally appointed by President Roosevelt to look into vocational education and consisted of 18 members up to April, when four additional ones were appointed, and the President assigned to it the new task of considering the whole subject of federal relationship to state and local conduct of education.

New Emphasis

This convention sees a new emphasis on conservation of natural and human resources, supplanting the topics of school finance and academic freedom which have been the major concern of the past few years. While school funds are not entirely satisfactory to the teachers they view with pleasure the increase in salary schedules in many communities and the restoration of many special services cut from school budgets during the depression.

The repeal by Congress of the "Little Red Rider" adopted to shut out mention of communism from the schools of the District of Columbia convinces the teachers that restrictions on intellectual freedom are waning.

Therefore they turn their attention to what the schools can do to conserve natural and human resources, especially by means of safety education and instruction in ideals and spiritual values.

This is the year for a woman to be elected president, the contesting candidates being Dr. Caroline S. Woodruff, principal of State Teachers' College, Castleton, Vt., and Miss Amy H. Hinrichs, principal of Audubon School, New Orleans.

Retiring President

The retiring president, Orville C. Pratt, superintendent of schools of Spokane, Wash., in his annual address, asserted that "education should have its own nation-wide, independent organization, free from entangling alliances whether with labor or with capital."

While he did not mention the American Federation of Teachers by name, Mr. Pratt added that "the National Education Association is in danger of finding the fertile field of classroom membership sown and reaped by another organization if it fails of aggressiveness in furthering teacher welfare."

He announced that the organization is taking steps to provide expert service in the fields of tenure, salaries, and retirement, called attention to the fact that classroom teachers now far outnumber other educators in the membership of the group and said that steps must be taken to extend and strengthen this and other types of membership so that there may be "one dominant, powerful, and all-inclusive educational organization which on occasion could speak authoritatively for education as a whole."

Orville C. Pratt
President of National Education Association and Superintendent of Schools at Spokane, Wash.

With a membership of only one fifth of the nation's teachers, he continued, the association "cannot presume to represent or speak for all of them and so is rightfully considered to express a mere minority opinion."

Mr. Pratt declared that the educator's loyalty should be double, with the interests and welfare of education as his chief concern. This he said is the broad function which "the National Education Association must fulfill, or eventually give place to some other national organization which will."

The second loyalty of the educator, he said, is to his local group or class and "it is at this point that organized education has chiefly failed."

Mr. Pratt asserted that "if the present trend toward disintegration into class-conscious groups is to be ended, the policies of the association must be broadly based, all-inclusive, with education as a unitary influence in America, in the forefront."

Education is the road to improvement, Mr. Pratt continued, and he charged the educators with not having been as zealous as they should in stressing it as the best instrument for national growth.

"Too many of us," he stated, "have been more interested in getting for ourselves and our groups a larger piece of such pie as there was, rather than in increasing the size of the pie which, when fairly divided, would give everyone a larger piece."

The same line was followed by Willard E. Givens of Washington, executive secretary of the association, who said that if professional organizations are to do their most effective work, school people must be more interested in the broad phases of living and their duties as citizens, and "must keep in mind that as teachers they are serving all the people in the democracy with no favors for any class group."

Teachers are potentially the strongest professional group in the United States, Mr. Givens stated, 1,000,000 of them in immediate contact with 30,000,000 young people in the schools, and through those young people in touch with 30,000,000 families.

"As a profession," Mr. Givens declared, "we have not yet begun to achieve the possibilities within our reach. In our ranks we have allowed ourselves to be divided over insignificant and petty details, frequently to the advantage of our enemies. Our professional organizations have not wielded the social power which they have at their disposal. Education is not today receiving the attention and financial support which it merits, and the responsibility is largely our own. We can be, if we will, a stronger social force than any other professional group in America."

By Federal Aid

Only by federal aid can equality of educational opportunity be obtained, Mr. Givens added, and he mentioned as arguments on behalf of equalization the fact that there are at least 2,750,000 children for whom no school facilities are provided, and another 2,750,000 attending school only part time because of inadequate building facilities. There are states in which 15 per cent of the population over 10 years of age are illiterate. Only 3 per cent of the population of the country has graduated from college and 5 per cent can neither read nor write.

Education must bend itself to the task of human engineering Halford E. Luccock of Yale University Divinity School said at the annual vesper service. It must create directing intelligence so that the mechanized achievements which are coming so rapidly will prove a blessing to all and not a destructive force in human living.

Among the new "tools" which Dr. Luccock recommended is the development of individuality to resist "biscuit cutter" methods of thinking and to stand against social pressure and taboos. He urged freedom of speech and thought, undergirding democracy, presentation of facts to train students to face realities, and faith in a spiritual order of life.

Ernest A. May of Riverside High School, Milwaukee, told the departments of business and secondary education that the time will come when the present extracurricular activities will constitute the main body of study and more value will be placed upon the development of the child through debating clubs, athletics, orchestras, glee clubs, bands, and editing school papers.

Worthy home membership is still "the forgotten objective" of secondary education said Robert G. Foster of the Merrill-Palmer School, speaking to the division on parenthood training. He urged taking the family as the basis for comprehensive and widespread study from kindergartens through higher institutions.

Thomas B. Shoemaker, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, United States Department of Labor, told the adult education and naturalization and citizenship departments that "good citizenship is the basis of government and of all social relations, and proper understanding and organized effort must be had if worthwhile government is to continue."

Natural Science

A plea for natural science teaching to abandon content-centered methods was made by Carleton E. Preston of the University of North Carolina, to the department of science instruction. Dr. Preston said that natural science teaching sometimes is prefunctory and descriptive when it should be directed toward the inculcation of such qualities as suspended judgment, open-mindedness, adherence to fact instead of rumor, willingness to accept new evidence, and tolerance.

The plan of the federal committee on apprentice training for a general system largely managed by industry itself was advocated by the committee's executive secretary, William F. Patterson of Washington, before a joint conference of the departments of vocational education and secondary education.

Pointing out that whereas in the past thousands of skilled workmen were entering the country and few leaving, Mr. Patterson stated that in the last four years, with practically no apprentice training in force in this country, the number of skilled workmen leaving has been 25,831 in excess of those entering. "The job now is ours and ours alone," said Mr. Patterson. "America must either look ahead to the training of adequate numbers of apprentices, or industry will be badly crippled for lack of skilled man power."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

New York

8 p. m., July 5. Radiocast Station WMCA. Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium.

Gain in Installment Sales

Installment sales in the United States increased to $4,500,000,000 last year as compared with $3,600,000,000 in 1935.

Governors Greet Rainbow Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., June 28—Five thousand girls from 48 states brightened Mechanic's Hall today as they opened the International Supreme Assembly Session of the Order of Rainbow for Girls, a junior organization sponsored by Eastern Star bodies.

An international note was struck as the Assembly offered tribute to the flags of all nations and states in opening this afternoon's session. Welcome to New England was extended by Governors Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts and Frank P. Murphy of New Hampshire, among other city and state officials.

Chief feature of today's session, dedicated "Vermont and Massachusetts Day," scheduled for tonight, is the exemplification of the Rainbow initiation ceremonial by officers of the order from all states and countries. This will follow the grand banquet.

Founder to Be Heard

W. Mark Sexson, Supreme Recorder, author of the Rainbow ritual and founder of the order, will deliver the chief address at the evening session.

Registration of early arrivals took place Saturday. On Sunday, after services at Trinity Church, nearly 1000 girls, many of whom had crossed a continent or ocean to attend the five-day convention, visited historic shrines in Lexington or Concord.

The program for Tuesday, "New Hampshire and Rhode Island Day," includes committee reports, memorial service by the members of the Supreme Assembly, an address by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, dean of Stoneleigh College, and talks by Masonic and Eastern Star notables on subjects of "Youth Education and Fraternal Life."

The session is dedicated to "Youth" whose way "has always been a new way." The dedication continues: "They who find the highway over which the nations travel to a place of holy ideals, must walk with Youth."

Strictly for Youth

Strictly a youth movement, the order had its beginning in 1922 in McAlester, Okla., where a group of girls were initiated by means of a ritual written for this purpose by Mr. Sexson. So much interest was manifested that within a comparatively short period many Rainbow assemblies were organized.

More than 150,000 girls, all between the ages of 13 and 20, have been initiated into the order. The order was introduced in New England by Lulu H. Gobrecht, Supreme Inspector for Massachusetts, approximately a year after establishment of the order as a national organization.

Program and procedure of the session is under the direction of Mrs. Gobrecht, chairman of the convention.

Presided over by Miss Bertha Newhouse, Worthy Advisor of the Massachusetts Grand Assembly, tonight's initiatory rites will be under the direction of Mrs. Edith Edwards Sexson, Supreme National Organizer of the Supreme Assembly.

Grocers Plan Super-Group

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, June 28—The Independent grocer who has his store just around the corner from 10,000,000 American homes is a little more cheerful about the future just now than he has been since the chain stores burgeoned on the American scene.

True it is that business generally is better and that is cause enough for smiles, but, more than that, the American grocer is planning big things. Some of these were brought out at the fortieth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers at its meeting just concluded in Boston. Others were brought out at a recent meeting of the directors of that organization held in Old Orchard, Maine.

The major part of this new plan is a mammoth national organization—designed to outrank any chain—which will absorb and distribute farm surpluses. The idea, although the grocers did not announce it, appears to have originated with chains, who discovered they could add to their public service by using their highly organized distribution and advertising powers to handle the surpluses of farmers. They gained wide praise by thus handling California grapes, Colorado peach crops and so on.

Now the retail grocers have launched a separate organization, to be known as the Independent Food Distributor's Council.

"There is no necessity of any food market being broken because of a surplus," Charles E. Smith of Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the directorate, said.

"We believe that by utilizing modern merchandising methods, demand for any given product can be stimulated so that surpluses will not demoralize growers."

The new plan, incidentally, is expected to fit in with the other two means that the independent grocers now rejoice in as implements for equalizing competition with the chains.

The first of these implements of equalization they discovered themselves as early as 1925. It was simply that they could in some cases persuade their state legislatures to pass taxes favorable to independents. This was known under various titles, but its operation called for a graduated tax based on the number of stores owned by an individual or corporation. Some 21 states now have such laws.

The second encouraging factor is the new Robinson-Patman Act. The workings and objectives of this act were explained to the grocers in a message from Charles H. March, member of the Federal Trade Commission.

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3,000,000 Miles of Highway Added to World in 8 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Three million miles of highway have been added to the world's transportation system during the past eight years, expanding by 51 per cent the total mileage of roads in all nations, the Automobile Manufacturers Association announced in a survey made public here.

The aggregate length of the various national highway systems has reached 9,900,000 miles, the association said. By making travel easier, the growth in highways was held to contribute to international understanding.

"World Highway Progress," as the survey report is called, has been published in French, German, Spanish and English. Copies are being made available to government officials, highway builders and others interested in the development of motor transportation.

"Notwithstanding the remarkable progress achieved by practically every important country in the development of its highway facilities, the next decade is destined to mark an advance in this form of communication surpassing anything hitherto occurring," the association reported.

Large-Scale Co-ordination

Motor transportation is being coordinated on a large scale with other transport throughout the world, according to the survey, which lists the relief of famine in China and the expression of international cooperation among the countries of Central Europe and benefits of the highway-building program under way on every continent.

"Germany is rapidly completing its autobahn system consisting of 5000 miles of the most modern express highways to be found anywhere in the world," the report says.

"An 8000-mile route from Cape to Cairo now enables motorists to penetrate 'darkest' Africa. Africa also is spanned east and west by road from Gibraltar to Cairo.

"The most modern sleeping-bus equipment to be found anywhere in the world is in regular service across the deserts between Damascus and Bagdad.

"Ancient fortifications of Paris are being utilized to improve traffic facilities and expedite the flow of vehicles in and out of the city.

"Argentina is spending 100,000,000 pesos this year on highway projects, completing 22,237 miles of roads, 300,000 culverts and 231 bridges."

Pan-American Progress

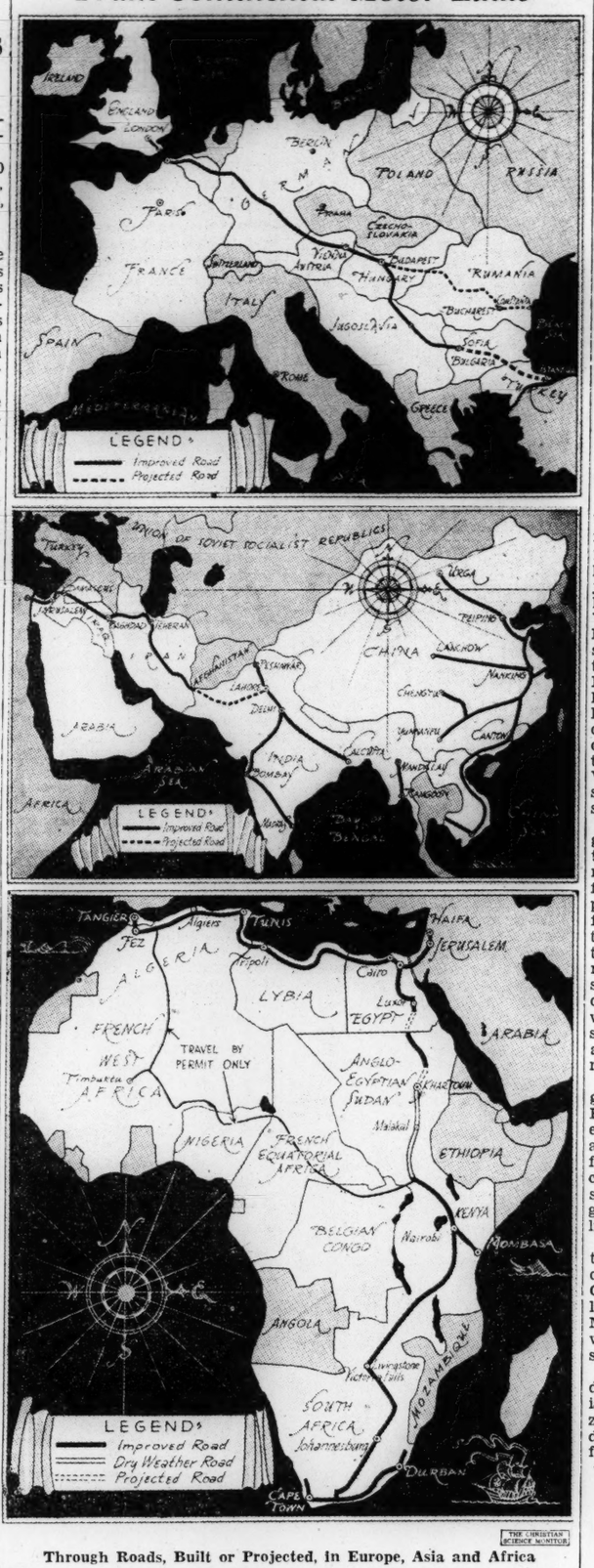
Progress on the road from the United States border to Panama has been so rapid that its completion is assured within a few years, according to the association, which adds that only a few short gaps remain to be built in the South American section of the Pan-American highway.

"Only equatorial swamps have successfully resisted the road-builders' advances," the report continues. "Elsewhere, the forces of nature have presented no insuperable barrier to highway development."

Stressing the influence of the United States upon world highway development, the association reported that with motor vehicle registrations exceeding 28,200,000 passenger cars and trucks, this country has more than two thirds of all the motor vehicles in the world. Nearly one third of the total highway mileage is said to be in the United States.

"Many wise men agree that the Civil War would not have occurred in the United States in 1861 if the country had possessed the communication facilities which it has today," the report continues. "When one considers this, the social and political implications of international highway development can be better appreciated."

Trans-Continental Motor Links



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Through Roads, Built or Projected, in Europe, Asia and Africa

Russian

(Continued from Page 1)

First, they have always, without the slightest hesitation, supported Joseph Stalin in every dispute with other Party leaders. Second, they are all men of action rather than philosophers or "thinkers." They are all practical men who have shown ability to execute projects and orders without expressing doubts or discussing theories. Third, they are all strenuous workers, able to direct several projects simultaneously.

These 13 men are the "general staff" of the Soviet state. With them rests the final decision upon every important question of policy, domestic or foreign. They are "hard-boiled," driving men, of the sort necessary to rule that "one vast syndicate" which Soviet Russia has become.

The personnel of earlier Political Bureaus was quite different; these included "dreamers," impractical theorists, fanatical adherents of "world revolution." But of these earlier Bureaus, Joseph Stalin is the only survivor. All the others have either passed on, been shot, or are in prison or foreign exile. Recent additions to this group, even more than those appointed earlier, are men of action, interested in making Russia the most powerful country in the world.

Bolsheviks frequently mention "monolithic unity" as one of their ideals. There is strong evidence that Mr. Stalin has attained this ideal in his "general staff." Recent events have proved that there was dissatisfaction, incipient tendencies to revolt, among lower Party ranks. But so long as unity prevails in the Political Bureau, the "general staff," disaffection in lower ranks can quickly be suppressed.

Learns to Fly Quickly

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 28 (AP)—Twice a beauty queen, Miss Joyce York of Atlanta today claimed the distinction of soloing an airplane on the same day she started lessons. "Miss Atlanta" of 1936 and Birmingham Air Carnival's current "Miss Aviation" started lessons early yesterday. Late in the afternoon, she soloed for four minutes. Total instruction time: seven hours and 43 minutes.

Test Vote Puts LaGuardia High In G O P Circles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—A 100,000-vote cross-section of the hundreds of thousands of votes that will be cast in the 1937 New York City mayoral election shows Mayor LaGuardia again the apparent favorite of rank and file Republicans, the magazine New York Politics announced today, ending its five-week straw poll on the forthcoming contest. Only about 20,000 Republicans registered their preference, as compared with 73,756 Democrats, but the Republican balloting was strictly on the LaGuardia renominations, and the favoring votes totaled 14,573, as compared with 5068 negatives.

In the Democratic column, where voters were asked to list their first three choices out of a field of 14 candidates, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, one-time Supreme Court justice; Supreme Court Justice William T. Collins and Grover A. Whalen headed the poll. Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, slipped from second to fifth place in the final count, and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, who has been besought by Democratic leaders to enter the race, but is not on the list of aspirants, received 1834 of the 23,000 write-in votes registered. Alfred E. Smith and James J. Walker also figured in the write-in section, with 219, and 41 votes, respectively.

Meanwhile, Frank J. Prial, an organization storm center since he was turned down for the comptroller nomination five year ago and who figured eleventh on the magazine's preferential record, was being urged for head of the city ticket in letters to each leader in the city's five counties. These had the signature of Sidney S. Levine, one-time commissioner of licenses, and were based on the strength of the following which Mr. Prial has twice demonstrated his primary insurgencies can attract among city's civil service rank and file.

Speaking for the independent organizations which had helped Mr. Prial make a showing impressive enough to project him as a factor in any ticket-writing that is done this fall, Mr. Levine warned the Democratic chiefs on the "folly" of presenting a slate drawn up without giving these groups part in the deliberations.

It continues apparent, however, that failing finally in the move to draft Senator Wagner as the LaGuardia opponent, the Democratic leaders will be strongly inclined to Mr. Mahoney as a unifying choice, with Mr. Prial for the comptrollership.

Despite a restlessness among the district chiefs for a decision, there is no tendency among the organization heads to reach it until the draft-Wagner movement has proved fruitful or utterly hopeless.

Van Zeeland Says Hope Outweighs Despair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Two voices resound through Europe today, one demanding peace at almost any cost; the other demanding war, Paul van Zeeland, Belgian prime minister, told the Foreign Policy Association at a luncheon it gave in his honor at the Astor Hotel here today. Mr. van Zeeland voiced the hope that those who stood for peace would win. The situation in Europe was most difficult, however, he indicated.

"I do not believe I have ever encountered such difficulties in preparing a speech as on this occasion," he said. "Usually when I am to talk to a friendly audience, I feel quite safe and comfortable in directly and bluntly stressing my views on the main outstanding events of the day.

"But this time when thinking of our meeting, I was gradually reduced to silence on almost every question, and felt in danger of my views being misconstrued or misinterpreted, either here or abroad. Finally, I arrived at the conclusions that I would do more harm than good by talking today of most of the questions which I have in mind and which I thought might be of interest to you.

"So I propose to limit myself to a few remarks of a very general character, hoping that they might nevertheless be helpful in the direction we all desire, namely, toward better understanding.

Picture Is Confusing

"The impression which every student derives from a study of present world conditions, whether political or economic, is one of great confusion and ever-increasing contradictions.

"Both in the political and in the economic fields, factors exist which appear to be in violent contradiction to each other. Some would lead you to believe that conditions are improving, others would indicate a possibility—not to say probability—of developments which might mean no less than war, or economic and social collapse."

Mr. van Zeeland posed the questions with regard to the balance eventually would sway for good or for bad, and whether it was possible for "an objective mind" to formulate any definite or practical solution.

"Let us try to clarify matters," he continued. "Europe is once again echoing with threats of war. One hears so-called 'strong words' on the one hand and anxious pleas to calm and reason on the other. They recall in a strange way the similar warnings in 1914. To the generation who fought in the Great War, this is an incredible nightmare and too absurd to seem really possible.

"Growing opposition between groups of nations, repeated violations of international law, the wild armament race, the constant friction made by efforts to localize the Spanish conflict, the open recommendations of war in certain limited, but noisy, circles. Is this not more than enough to cause gloom in the picture?

Finds Hope in Ascendancy

"Well, in spite of all this, it seems to me that the reasons for hope largely outweigh those for depression or despair.

"I have, of course, no wish to assume the role of a prophet, nor do I know anything more foreign to statesmanship than guessing or prophesying. I do not in any way wish to predict what will eventually be the outcome of the Spanish drama, but in looking ahead I simply wish to stress certain favorable factors which are particularly apparent or noticeable."

Increasingly, people everywhere now realize the complete insanity and uselessness of war, the Belgian Prime Minister said, adding that, even in leading military, naval and diplomatic groups in Europe, "the sense of objectivity and moderation has become more and more evident."

"A determined policy, having as its object the maintenance of peace, 'almost at any cost,' has deliberately been adopted by strong and important countries," he continued. "There are large and small countries who are anxious to avoid the formation of blocs based upon conflicting ideologies, and to steer a middle course, both moderate and objective.

"A halt has been put in many cases to the diffusion of extreme theories. On the whole, forces in favor of war don't grow alone; on parallel lines other forces develop which are in favor of peace."

Reviewing briefly the economic field, Mr. Van Zeeland spoke of apparent "spectacular attempts at economic nationalism for whatever reasons there may be."

A Tribute to Belgium

"Every form of obstacle to trade devised in a case of emergency is maintained and used regardless of the fact that justification for such measures no longer exists," he continued.

"Practices making trade less flexible and forcing it into unnatural channels are sometimes used by some whose theories sound different.

"Uncertainties in credit and monetary matters keep the business world disquieted at a moment when possible solutions should become realities."

Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, in introducing Mr. Van Zeeland, called Belgium "an outstanding example of the triumph of an ideal over material limitations."

"For centuries it was dominated by the kings of Spain, the emperors of Austria and the rulers of Revolutionary France," he recalled. "It has lacked natural frontiers and unity of language. Nevertheless, Belgium has maintained a sentiment of national unity since the Middle Ages.

"Located at the crossroads of Europe, the meeting ground of British, French and German influence, it has had to pay a higher price for independence than have many other peoples. It has experienced long periods of severe adversity, but it has shown extraordinary power of recuperation. It was Julius Caesar who said, 'Of all the Gauls, the Belgians are the bravest.'"

Auto Firms Agree To 'Exact Cost' Ads

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday that manufacturers of 10 automobile lines have agreed to correct alleged discrepancies between pictures and prices in some of their advertisements.

The companies promised that prices published with pictures of cars will show the exact cost of the cars as pictured, including extra accessories shown in the photographs or drawings, or the difference will be explained clearly.

The Automobile Manufacturers Association said the changes in advertising policy asked by the commission were placed in effect last December.

Boston 'Honorables' Prepare To Visit London 'Honourables'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, June 28—While fifes shrill and drums roll, Boston's colorful 299-year-old Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will sail tomorrow to lend a hand to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, celebrating its 400th anniversary next month. To make the ceremonies complete, the London Honourables sought the presence of the Boston Honorables—an organization which for three centuries it has alternately fostered, fought and feted. The oldest military organization in the United States, the Boston Honorables are now marking time until their own tercentennial celebration next summer, when the English organization will return the visit.

Called a "Good Will Pilgrimage," the trip is expected to further cement the friendly relations between the United States and England. And in helping to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the founding of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, the local company will be paying tribute to what is said to be the oldest military organization in the world.

Since its inception, the London company has participated in every major event in which the armed forces of Great Britain were engaged. Generations of English monarchs have accepted the title of honorary head.

Likewise English kings have figured in the Boston company. Since its founding, four English kings have accepted honorary membership, and Albert, Prince Consort, King George VI has already accepted honorary membership, and will be presented his certificate next month.

Three visits have already been made by the Boston outfit to England, with each delegation receiving royal recognition. Queen Victoria in 1896 invited the party to be her guests at a reception at Windsor Castle. In 1912 King George V received the Boston group at Buckingham Palace, and was photographed with them on the palace steps.

The present delegation will arrive in London July 9, and the next morning will witness the pageant to be staged by the London Honourables depicting its history from its early days to the present. The next four days will be taken up with an exchange of dinners, dances and sightseeing. From England the party will continue its tour to Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France before leaving for home July 24. Delegates will arrive in Boston Sunday, Aug. 1.

Girl Scouts

(Continued from Page 1)

skipper, will give a training course for prospective "skippers" or leaders in the mariner group. She will teach them how to "luff 'er up" and "come about," after making sure they can tell port from starboard and what a binnacle is. Besides training young "skippers" in navigation and the duties of a crew at sea, Miss McCormick will teach them how to understand weather signals and that "a good sailor never goes out just for pleasure in bad weather."

Canoe Technique Taught

Before a young mariner is allowed to go out alone in a canoe, she must be able to swamp it, dump it over, right it, get back in and hand-paddle to shore. She is taught to stay with a canoe after an upset because it will float.

Girl Scout mariners are taking a number of cruises this summer on the Liberty along the New England coast, and in camps throughout the country in addition to the usual program for older girls there will be Brownie camps for girls from seven to 10 years old.

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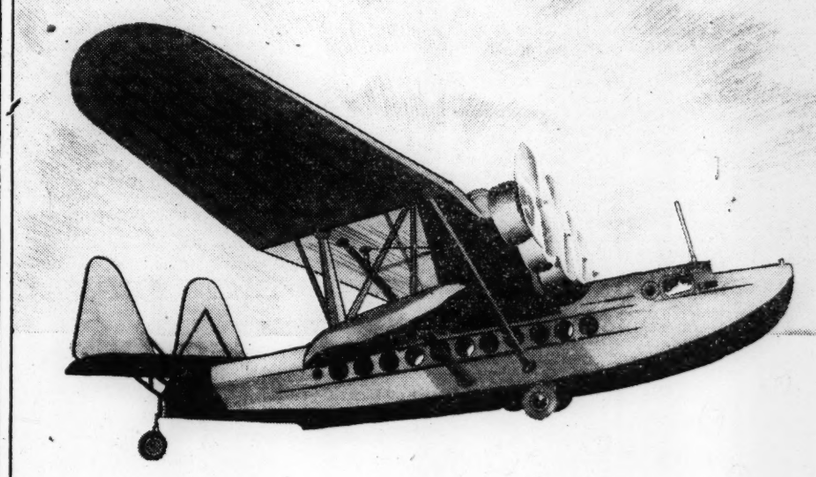

l-o-n-g h-o-p; short hop

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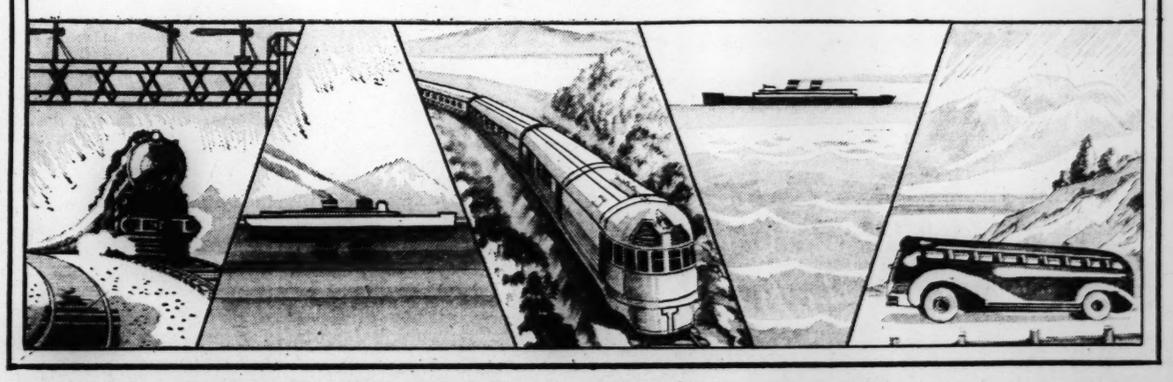
Whatever means of transportation you elect to use—train, bus, steamer, or plane—you will find almost any destination you desire served by some travel line advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Travel advertising is especially featured in Tuesdays' and Fridays' Monitors, and also appears in the issues of other days.



Lewis Presses Steel Strike; Davey Answers C.I.O. Charge

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 28 (AP)—Determination to push through the strike against "Little Steel," despite the presence of national guardsmen in the strike area and accelerated back-to-work movements was voiced by John L. Lewis, chief of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio replied to Labor's charge of attempting to break the strike by means of troops with the pronouncement that his oath of office to maintain public order left him no alternative. To Labor's threat of reprisals, Governor Davey replied he must act in accordance with his pledges, "Let come what may."

Perkins-Davey Clash

Governor Davey also rejected what he termed Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor's, "autocratic and dictatorial" plan for holding steel chiefs until they sign. Secretary Perkins promptly denied she had made such a proposal, and Governor Davey replied with what purported to be proof of his original assertion.

The C. I. O. threatened action against the Weirton Steel Company on the alleged grounds there had been discrimination and tenseness spread to East Chicago, bringing Indiana's Governor into the widening orbit of Governors who have been petitioned for troops to maintain order.

Troop Call Refused

Troops were asked for at East Chicago, but Gov. M. Clifford Townsend, fourth Governor on the seven-state strike front to be faced with a call for soldiers, asserted, "There are no disturbances in East Chicago now, and I do not anticipate any. I am not sending troops now. I will not place East Chicago under martial law unless unforeseen disturbances occur."

During the 33 days of strike for signed bargaining contracts, national guardsmen have been used in Michigan and in Ohio; and in Pennsylvania there has been martial law. Half of Ohio's militia is maintaining order today in the Mahoning Valley, center of the State's steel industry. Gov. Martin L. Davey, in a lengthy statement last night, said he would keep the soldiers here "as long as necessary."

John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, which less than a week ago cheered the arrival of State soldiers here because the troops were then under orders to prevent any "back-to-work" movement pending efforts of Federal mediators, drew up new picket lines in new determination to win the strike.

Strike Unbroken

Said Gus Hall, a C. I. O. organizer, "The strike has not been broken in any way, shape or form. It hasn't been broken, and it can't be broken."

He said statements of steel companies reporting a large return to work by their men were exaggerated "about 50 per cent."

Claims of both sides were so divergent that a true picture of the strike status is difficult to obtain. This, however, is the general situation:

Cambria works of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, second largest steel concern in America, are in operation following the lifting of martial law at Johnstown, Penna., Saturday. "We are actually rolling steel right now," the company said.

Plants of Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, idle nearly a month, are operating.

Republic's plant at Monroe, Mich. (where troops bivouacked two weeks ago in fear of trouble at a Sunday mass meeting of strikers), is operating.

But the union said:

1. At Johnstown: "We will stop the operations (at the Cambria works)."

2. At Warren, Ohio: "Our strike can't be broken because our men are presenting a solid front against the back-to-work movement."

3. At Youngstown: "Hold the line. The strike is getting stronger."

Governor Davey Replies

Governor Davey replied to charges of C. I. O. leaders that by use of troops he was "depriving strikers of their legal rights" and had "committed political suicide." Said the Governor:

Neither the state troops nor local officials have any authority to deprive strikers of their rights, that is, peaceful picketing and persuasion, freedom of speech, or peaceful assemblage. We shall see that nothing of this kind happens.

I realize that labor supported me last fall, and I would be an ingrate if I failed to appreciate it. What many people do not remember, however, is the fact that two months after the election I took the oath of office to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the State of Ohio and to faithfully and impartially administer the office and enforce the laws.

I realized that this (strike) situation was loaded with dynamite, politically, and it would be impossible to please everybody. Our responsibility is to preserve law and order and to protect the just rights of all people.

The Governor took occasion in his statement to administer reproof to labor, thus:

Some years ago capital was in the saddle. Today labor has a newfound freedom and power. It is now guilty of some of the excesses and abuses it formerly complained of.

This new feel of power has made some of the new leaders forget their responsibilities and either do or condone certain lawless actions that the American people do not like.

This new labor movement has not established self-discipline. . . .

Granting that there may have been sins on the part of some employers, this does not excuse the use of force and violence against other workers who do not wish to join this particular union and whose only desire is to work and earn a living. . . .

Perhaps you do not realize it, because you are in contact with only one group, but there is a rising tide of public opinion that is entirely out of sympathy with present conditions. Many people are becoming alarmed by the grave uncertainty of today, and I happen to be one of them. Their numbers are growing rapidly. . . .

At any rate, my oath of office gives me one clear duty: To protect our citizens and uphold the law, come what may.

Explains Remarks

The Governor took occasion also to elucidate his remarks of last Saturday in connection with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. He quoted her as saying to him over the telephone last Thursday evening:

"We must not let the efforts of the (federal) mediation board fail. We cannot let our labor friends think we have let them down. I think you ought to keep those mills closed until a settlement is reached. . . . I think you ought to have Tom Girdler (head of Republic Steel) and Frank Purnell (head of Youngstown Sheet & Tube) subpoenaed to Columbus and keep them there until they reach an agreement."

In as much as Secretary Perkins questions the accuracy of the quotation, it is only fair to say that she sent Assistant Secretary (Edward F.) McGrady to see me the next day to urge the same general proposal. . . .

Finally, Secretary Perkins . . . insisted that her original proposal be carried out. I do not question her sincerity, nor her right to make such a request. It is a difference in the point of view, perhaps. At any rate, my own intelligence and conscience must determine the conduct of the Ohio Government. No issue is involved, as far as the state is concerned, except law and order.

Secretary Perkins denied she had suggested that Governor Davey summon steel operators to a conference and keep them until they signed an agreement. She said in a statement issued through an assistant:

I merely suggested to Governor Davey, inasmuch as the federal steel board reported it believed an adjustment of differences could be reached if the parties concerned sat down together, that the State of Ohio had the subpoena power to bring all concerned into a joint conference and thus try out the board's proposal of attempting to reach a voluntary settlement by the conference method.

New Strike Threat

There was the suggestion today the C. I. O. might strike at another steel corporation.

Clinton S. Golden, Pittsburgh regional director of S. W. O. C., the C. I. O. affiliate which called the present strike, told E. T. Weir, chairman of the Weirton Steel Company at Weirton, W. Va., the union would "take such action as circumstances necessitate" to end "attacks" on union employees in the Weirton mills.

"Members of your notorious hatchet gang and so-called security league," Mr. Golden told Mr. Weir, "have threatened, physically assaulted and driven from employment in your mills . . . all of our union lodge officers."

Philip Murray, leader of S. W. O. C. and second in command to John L. Lewis in the steel strike—now in its thirty-third day—was expected here today to confer with union leaders.

Republic Steel mills in Cleveland, Ohio, remained closed, with plans for reopening awaiting decision by company officials. The mayor has promised "adequate protection."

At Johnstown, Penna., the State Police said between 4000 and 5000 men went into the Bethlehem steel plants Saturday, but they would not estimate the number who reported Sunday. The plant, at capacity, gives work to 15,000 men.

Youngstown plants of Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube normally employ about 18,000 men. Company officials said 11,800 have returned to work since Governor Davey proclaimed state troops would guarantee "the right to work—the right to strike."

The strike committee at Warren, Ohio, announced it was collecting evidence of "coercion" of employees by Republic Steel foremen, and that it would be presented to the National Labor Relations Board. The committee charges the company with responsibility for "bombings, shootings and intimidations in an attempt to hide the real issues of the strike."

Duty Comes First

Wide World

Gov. Martin L. Davey
Of Ohio Answers C. I. O. Charges

Ford Attorney Brands Charges On Labor 'False'

DETROIT, June 28 (AP)—A Ford Motor Company attorney branded as "untrue" today charges on which he said the National Labor Relations Board had based a formal complaint of unfair labor practices. "We have not violated the National Labor Relations Act," Attorney Louis J. Colombo said. "Beyond that I have no comment."

Mr. Colombo said the next step in routine procedure would be the filing of a formal answer to the charges on the company's behalf. He explained that he had not yet sufficient investigated the complaint to say definitely what course would be pursued, however.

A hearing on the allegations, set for July 6 in the Detroit federal building, will bring the second clash between the large independent automobile producer and the United States Government. The first was Henry Ford's refusal to sign a code under the National Recovery Act.

In part the nine-page complaint was based on the charges of beating of organizers for the United Automobile Workers of America when they tried to distribute union literature to Ford workers outside the mammoth Rouge plant in Dearborn May 26.

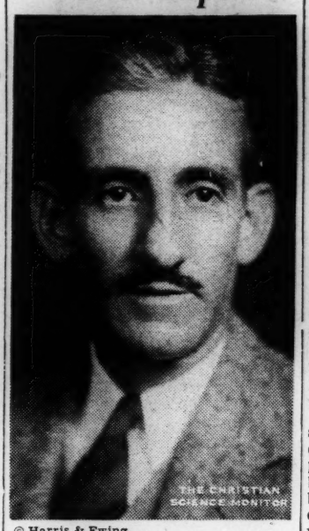
The document referred to "malicious and brutal assaults" on the U. A. W. A. leaders and accused the company of "intimidation, coercion and brutality." It listed 14 unionists it alleged were "maliciously attacked and beaten."

Harry H. Bennett, personnel director in charge of the service department which polices Ford property, has denied that his men were involved in the disorder.

The N. L. R. B. charged also that the company circulated "propaganda" and discharged 37 employees for union activities.

The company is expected to file a reply to the charges, make a formal appearance at the hearing and await the board's ruling. If this should be against the company, sources close to it intimated, the case finally may reach the Supreme Court.

Power Expert



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John W. Scott

Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Has Been Named a Member of the Federal Power Commission by President Roosevelt. He Succeeds Herbert J. Drane, Who Resigned

One-Year Contract Signed With C. I. O. By Richfield Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 28—First of California's "major" oil companies to sign a working agreement with the C. I. O., Richfield Oil Corporation, has just climaxed negotiations with the Oil Workers International Union, successor to the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

The agreement covers working conditions of all hourly rated employees in the production, natural gasoline pipe-line, refinery and automotive transportation departments. Employees in these departments total approximately 1500.

The Richfield agreement is in line with the union's drive to organize the 15,000 oil workers in California, according to J. C. Coulter, secretary of the negotiating local, Long Beach No. 128. He made no estimate of the number of union members, but said there are upward of 200,000 oil workers throughout the United States who are eligible to join.

New Labor Law Fight Looms in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—Apparent collapse of mediation efforts in the steel strike revived agitation for new legislation on labor relations here today as strikers and employers prepared to resume the struggle on the picket lines.

On the conservative side in Congress, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan took the legislative lead with an announcement he would propose three amendments to the Wagner Act which would bar aliens from membership in unions, empower the labor board to penalize unions for breach of contract, and permit employers to petition for an election as well as labor.

Among labor's friends in Congress several different devices were being discussed which would put more power in the hands of the labor board to force recognition of unions by employers and outlaw the type of resistance which Tom M. Girdler, president of Republic Steel, has made to the signing of a contract with the union. No specific proposals have been advanced formally, but the trend is toward something which would write the obligation on an employer to enter into a contract into the law.

Experiment Planned

The development of the legislative controversy forecast by these two opposing points of view presumably will depend largely on developments on the strike front itself. The Administration was at one time earlier this year considering changes in the Wagner Act but was told by labor leaders that they preferred to experiment for a year with that act and see how far they could get under it.

If they are unable to obtain contracts with the four big independent steel companies now involved in the current steel strikes, it is learned they probably will ask for the amendments in the near future. If they win the strike, labor's influence in Congress will be exercized against any changes.

A straw in the wind of some significance to the future prospects of labor relations legislation was provided by a decision of the Senate Post Office Committee to end its inquiry into alleged mail stoppage at the plants of the Republic Steel Corporation in Ohio without calling Postmaster General James A. Farley to the witness stand.

Bridges Overruled

The sole vote for continuing the investigation was cast by Senator H. Styles Bridges (R.) of New Hampshire. The other 12 voted to refer the charges to the Civil Liberties Committee, which is doing yeoman service for labor by uncovering and publicizing instances of intimidation, espionage and police brutality. Mail stoppage charges are considered to have provided the best publicity for the employer side of the strike case obtained here in many months. The committee decision means the Senate will continue to provide a sounding board for the airing of employer misconduct, but will shut off the broadcasting of this particular charge of labor misconduct.

In the meantime, the Administration faces the same immediate peace problem which was before it on June 17 when Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, named the special steel mediation board. In the interim mediators proposed to participants in the strike:

(1). That agreements be reached and signed.

(2). That the strike be ended.

(3). That an election be held under the National Labor Relations Board.

(4). That the initial agreement stand if the union won the election and that the agreement be torn up if the employer won.

Willing to Accept Plan

Union leaders were prepared to accept the plan, even though they are by no means sure of commanding a majority in all the plants. They counted on the linking of the contract with a union victory to make up for the reluctance which many workers might otherwise have had to vote for the union.

But the employers rejected the plan for the very reason that the union was willing to accept. To them it appeared that the linking of the contract with a union victory in the election weighted the election too much to the advantage of the union.

The President's decision on further mediation pertains to the immediate problem of settling the strike. More important in the long run are implications of the strike to future legislation. Employer demands that labor unions be subjected to legal responsibility have gained considerable headway in Congress—particularly in the Senate. One reason for the reluctance of the labor group to throw the Wagner Act open to amendment is the likelihood labor penalties might be written into it in the process.

Senator Vandenberg's proposals are exactly what C. I. O. and other labor leaders do not want. In particular, they are reluctant to lose their exclusive right to initiate an election. As the act now stands, labor can choose its own time for petitioning an election. Under the Vandenberg proposal an election could be called on employer initiative as well. He would provide for repeated elections at the option of either employer or union in the event of a breach of contract or on termination of contracts.

Penalty to Union

A second amendment proposed by the Senator would outlaw any strike unless approved in advance by a majority of the union workers in an election and would permit the labor board to penalize the union by suspending its right of representation in the event of a breach of contract. The third amendment would limit union membership to American citizens.

The exclusive power to initiate an election under the National Labor Relations Board is now an important part of C. I. O. strategy in the steel strike.

Unionizing of All Public Workers Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 28—Complete unionization of American public servants was predicted here at the Institute of Government by Dr. William E. Mosher, Syracuse University educator and co-ordinator of in-service training.

At the University of Southern California institute, Dr. Mosher's observations shared major attention in the day's program of round-table discussions, lectures, and the featured address of Henry M. Busch, social science head at Western Reserve University, whose talk on leisure predicted even greater periods of time for individual cultural development.

Dr. Mosher's forecast was based on the sequence of events in England, where war-time "Whitley councils" sprung up for private business in armament manufacture, followed by organization of public servants under acts of 1920. He held as inevitable a parallel development in the United States consequent to the Wagner Labor Relations Act for private industry.

Other Factors Noted

But even without England's example, there are other factors, according to Dr. Mosher, which assure blanket development of labor organizations. These factors he listed as wages, hours and conditions of work, which "spell discontent, and discontent is the primary and original breeder of labor organizations."

Material improvement among postal employees he cited as a forerunner of unionization of all federal, state and local public servants, under either formal unions or employee councils. He raised a warning hand against evils of unionization, deploring "pressure politics" exerted on occasion by the pioneering unions of the postal employees, firemen and policemen.

"If the unionization of public workers goes on apace," Dr. Mosher stated, "if affiliation with national labor bodies, such as the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. becomes the order of the day, and if, finally, a national labor party comes into being, it is conceivable that public employees will no longer be, in the full sense of the term, servants of their sovereign, the state."

Constraint Applauded

He expressed approval at the constraint of public servant organizations in outlawing in their constitutions the strike weapon, as is done in foreign nations. But he said that in all justice and fairness to this class of workers the state "is morally bound to impose self-denying ordinances on itself" when it requires "self-denial on the part of others."

As an immediate step to forestall evils of unionization, he urged a personnel agency "as an integral part of the administrative staff" of every governmental unit to prevent those conditions of work which give rise to grievances.

Concluding, Dr. Mosher emphasized that government faces its biggest problem in management, the employee-employer relationship.

Mr. Busch declared "leisure can be the greatest menace and the greatest promise." He said its possibilities for character development are greater than any others.

Spread-Work Method

Speaking of technological developments bringing more leisure time, Mr. Busch cited the estimate that in 1960 the peak in America's population would be reached but that technological advance "would just be starting." As a means of meeting the "new economy" he urged the "spread-work" method of shorter hours.

To make the most of free hours, persons must "learn by doing, by indulging in leisure pursuits, just as we learn to do anything else," he said. "We don't want geniuses in our municipal recreation and hobby programs, and we don't expect to find many. But we do expect to supplement the work of the schools in spreading beauty, happiness, and richness of living."

Sanford Bates, former federal prison chief and now head of Boys' Clubs of America, continued his week-long instruction in the field of juvenile delinquency by telling his "class" of public officials that "the barbaric outlawed methods of the third-degree never again must be used to wring confessions from either juvenile or adult delinquents, for there are too many humane means available for determining the truth.

"On the other side, the juvenile courts and their personnel should not be too sympathetic or soft, for as much harm can result from that as from too inhuman treatment. The young delinquent's attitude toward government is usually based on his first contact with the police or district attorney's office, and if any respect for law is to be engendered in him, these agencies cannot afford to use any other method than fair play and justice in their dealings with him."

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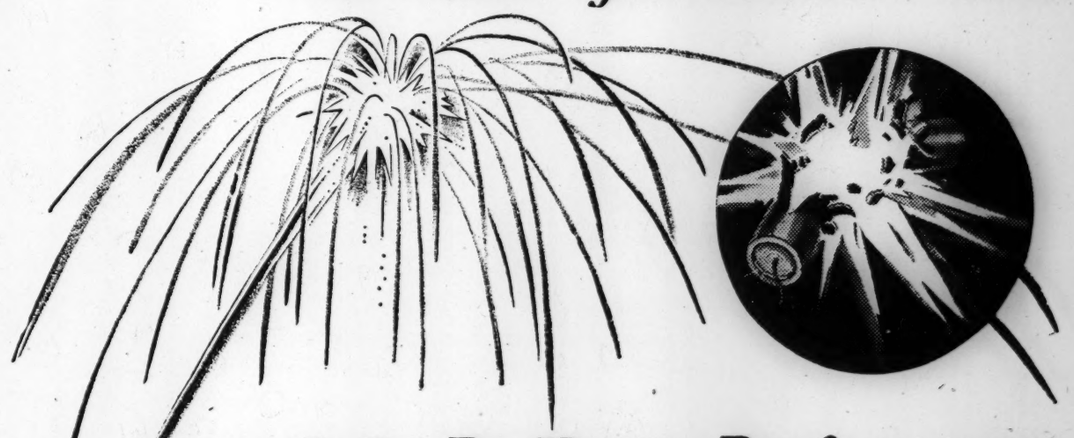
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Guitar Players of Puerto Rico

A GUITAR is an accommodating instrument. You can play it in almost any position.

For example, where a 'cello is of no use in a hammock, you can lie back and swing and kick your feet, and yet also thrum a guitar. In Puerto Rico, I have seen this done plenty of times.

Or you can sit on the floor and play it, which is not possible with a harp or a bassoon. People often do this in Puerto Rico. Chairs are not common in the mountain cabins; but, even in a beach house at Mayagüez, where there were plenty of chairs, I recall seeing a girl on the veranda floor graceful at her music-making, with her friends about her. It was a pretty picture.

Then a guitar, unlike a piano, is portable. You can take it for a walk. This the Puerto Ricans do very often indeed. Down some broad road that tunnels through the scarlet-flowered flamboyant-trees, will come a group of young folks; somebody will be playing the guitar, and someone else its sister instrument, the *cuatro*. The music they make is natural, impromptu, and charming.

Or you can take a guitar to a picnic; in fact, no picnic in Puerto Rico is thought complete without one. While the pig is fragrantly being roasted over the charcoal, music keeps everybody amused. Guitars, *cuatros*, and gourd rattles blend their harmonies with the rural ones made by sea waves, tossing coconut leaves, or mountain river. Everybody sings but the pig; and, in what seems a mere jiffy, lunch-time has come and the pork is ready.

A GUITAR, TOO, since it has discretion in it, as well as a long familiarity in romance, is very good for serenading purposes. A trombone is a heart-stirring music-maker, and would bring a sweetheart running to her window faster than any other, you might think. But it is not used for serenades, at least not in Puerto Rico.

No, it is the guitar that is fetched out, when teasing younger brothers are not looking. And later, under the heart-of-man vine that drapes the eaves, its quiet voice is made to vibrate delicately, while the tree toads shrill their octaves in the mango boughs, and the fireflies sail glimmering courses through the dark sweet-scented air.

Best of all, a guitar is accommodating about the role it plays. If handled properly, it will be melodious; the *cuatro* is a very tuneful instrument. But both of them are ready to stay in the background, and let the human singers take care of the tunes.

THE PUERTO RICANS love to sing. It is a pleasure they can all afford, moreover, though most of them are poor. Even parents in the last stage of destitution bequeath voices to their children.

The next cheapest instrument of music is the guitar, because you can make it yourself. This is one of the blessings of Providence.

If the saxophone could be made in a back yard with very simple tools and materials of no great expense, perhaps the Puerto Ricans would be saxophone players. But a saxophone is a complicated piece of machinery, and must be made in a factory by other machines; whereas a guitar is just a work of art that you can achieve at home. The chief items required in its manufacture are time and love, and these things the poor Puerto Ricans have in plenty.

I remember examining one home-made *cuatro* that was really elegant. It was inlaid in black and white in a pattern that nobody ever had thought of before. It had a tone, too, which showed that its maker had not forgot the ear while he was laboring to please the eye.

When he played it under the *roble* trees in Ponce, the high-school students on their way home stopped calling back and forth across the street, and gathered to listen. Between pieces they reached out their hands very respectfully to touch it, because it was a beauty.

MUSIC OF SOME kind or other, in fact, is woven into Puerto Rican life all day long.

The bootblack sings while he imparts a dazzling Latin shine to your old shoes; when it is time to change feet on his little box, he taps it smartly in rhythm, and casts his brush whirling from one hand to the other.

The taxi-drivers, too, enliven their profession with music. They sing, and with tireless blatancy toot their horns in rhythmic patterns. One driving behind another down a Santurce *carretera* tests his horn against his fellow's, to see whether it contrasts or blends; then the two of them, rushing along at break-neck speed, play deafening duets.

Bus conductors, too, ring up their fares in rhythm. "Five fares" is no mere matter of business record, but a composition.

As for the street vendors, their cries give the island cities their most haunting music. Ancient heart-break rings in the brief tunes that advertise grapefruit or sugar cookies. Newsboys make songs out of the names of their papers. And from the shoemakers' shops, or where steps are being scrubbed or rose-gardens weeded, scraps of melody rise. Guitars are not of much use during the day, when hands are busy. The Puerto Ricans sing, then.

But at night, when the long shadows have merged into one great carpet of darkness, and lights glow in the cabins and little shops that follow the roads into the country, the guitars begin to be heard. Where the knotted mango roots afford good sitting-places on the roadside banks, idlers gather in the gloom, and make music.

THE ISLAND'S NIGHT music is not all made by idlers, however. I recall one concert in Mayagüez that was a serious occasion.

Eight or ten men were crowded in a small room opening off a dark back street; they had three guitars among them. Overhead a dim lamp flared: the curl of their glossy hair reflected its gleam, or a bronze brow, or a moist thrust-out lower lip, or the curves and strings of the instruments they played.

Between pieces there was laughter and joking. Each singer was anxious to pass off his just-finished effort as a trifle, not worth the applause it had been given. But at the first note of the next song—what a change!

Some heads were bowed. Others were lifted back, eyes closed. It was like a company of masks and statues.

Meanwhile the artist, sitting on the extreme out-edge of his chair, struck his instrument and delivered its heart and his into our hands. He was inspired—oracular. Phrases, begun as guttural snarls or falsetto whimpers, ended full-throated, coppery, and triumphant. Others, twisting up in arabesques loudly melancholy, sank away again into husky whispers. Then would come a stanza coldly expressionless, that stood my hair on end.

As for the guitars, their curved chambers resounded. They hummed, twanged, flung out embellishing figures in bright tinkling tones, or sputtered like alley-cats. The accompanists, as they followed the singer, watched his mood hawk-like, the lamplight glittering in their eyes.

NEXT MORNING EVERYBODY was at work again, driving a taxi, or making shoes. The guitars lay silent on their shelves.

But music was not permitted to lapse; no, the street cries rose as always, the taxi-horns tooted in rhythm; and the shoemaker, dreaming of the finer music he would make at home again, when night and leisure came, sang as he sewed. When he waxed the thread, he twanged it, and a smile half reminiscent, half expectant, wakened the old wrinkles in his face.

GLANVILLE SMITH

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

PORTRAIT OF A LADY: *A Drawing by Bernardino Luini*

THE more we study the works of the great Italian masters, the more we appreciate what remains of their preparatory sketches. In these less formal pictures, we may discern how fastidious they were. Often, no doubt, these were mere practice pencilings, aimed to get the artist into stride, or intended to visualize cursorily some more elaborate imagery which he would subsequently contrive in paint. The peculiar personal traits of the artist permeate such sketches, as though they were a sort of handwriting, identifying the scribe at once.

The Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard makes a feature of collecting preparatory drawings, and often presents an exhibition of items from this collection. The "Portrait of a Lady," by the Renaissance master, Bernardino Luini (1475-1532), is one of several recent acquisitions. It is executed in black crayon, sparely and sensitively wrought. Luini was influenced by the greater and better-known master, Leonardo da Vinci. One could well imagine some resemblance between a possible preparatory sketch of Mona Lisa and this, making allowance for the greater subtlety and the melting shadows which would inevitably have characterized the Leonardo.

Starshine

BEFORE sweet June was well awake,
She flung bright stars into the lake,
The flying blossoms of the may:—
So we have starshine, night and day.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN

א ווירדיגע געשפרעך

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

מען קיבט זוויס אַן לערנעט מען אוכז ווי אזוי אכטונג צו געבען אויף זיך אליין און אויף אונזערע פערטע־ענסע, אַבער די פראגע איז, צו האָט מען אוכז געזונ געי־לערנעט ווי אזוי צו היטען זיך אין אונזער געשפרעך? ווען מיר פאָהרען אין טרוינס אדער באסעס; ווען מיר זיצען אין רעסטאראנס; ווען מיר פיהרען דורך אונ־זערע מעלוכע פלוכטען; אדער ווען מיר רוהען זיך אָפּ אין אונזער היים, היטען מיר זיך דען אָפּ מיט אונזער געשפרעך, כדי קיין שלעכטעס זאָל נים פאלען פון אונזערע ליפּען?

איינער מעגען פרעגען: „פאר וואָס זאָל איך זיך היטען אין מיין געשפרעך? קיין שאדען קען נים פאַרקומען ווען איך זאָל ריידען פון די יעניגע זאכען פון וועלכע איך טראכט." אַבער האָבען מיר נים אונז־ערע גרויסע אומגליקן, אומגליקן אין קראנקהייט, אין טויט, אדער אין זינד, אין נים פריידיגקייט, אין פיינדשאפט, אין קריג, אין פאַלשקייט, אין נייד, אין קריטיק אויף אנדערע, אָדער אין אלע זיינע פארשיידענע פארמען פון זינד, קראנקהייט און טויט, אדער זענען זיי נאָר אומגליקן וואָס מיר האָבען אויף אונז אליין אַרויפגעבראכט דורך אונזער אייגענעם פון גאָט און פון דעם מענ־שען באזונדערס אונזער געשפרעך אויף דעם לעבען־גע־שאפענעם און גוטען־געשאפענעם אמת, וועלכער בעפרייט די מענשהייט אין אמתן פון יעדער מין פערזקלאפערי, אויפן זוים פון „וויסענשאפט און גוטעם מוט א שלעכטל צו די הויליגע שריפטען" שרייבט מערי בייקער עדדי: „ווען די וואהרהייט בע־זויגען אין דער מענשלעכער ערפאהרונג דיזע שלעכ־טע אומשטענדע וועלכע קויטער וואָלט נים וועלטן שפורען.

די פראגע איז, ווי אזוי זאָלען מיר זיך בעפרייען פון אונזער ניגונג צו בעהאנען אויכטהויל אין אזא גע־שפרעך, און קריסטשען סויענס (די קריסטליכע ווי־כענשאפט) שטעל אוז מוט פראקטיש פערזיכערונג אין דער אימער־נוצבארקייט פון גוטעס, ענטפערט אז דאָס פערשטענדעוס פון גאָט אלס אלמעכטיגעס לעבען און לויבן, און פון דעם מענשען אלס זיין פאַלקאמענעס גויטליכען אַספּיראציע, דאָס אוים די שלעכטס אין דער מענשלעכער ערפאהרונג מוס דעם וואָס עס דאָס אוים נאָר צום ערשטען דעם גלויבען אין דער ווירק־ליכקוים פון שלעכטס אין אונזערע נעדאנקען. עס וועט נים אויסבלייבען דער פערלאנג צו רייניגן פון שלעכ־טעס, דורך די לעהרעס פון קריסטשען סויענס— די ווייטערשאפט וואָס קריסטוס יעזוס האָט דורכגע־פוהרט—מיר וועלען אַנפאנגען צו פערשטעהן, אז נאר גוטעס אליין איז ווירקליך, זיכס גאָט, דער גוטער, איז דער אייניגער מאכט, דען וועלען מיר קיינען זאָלען מיר נים פורכטען אז קיינדיגע אויכזאכליכקייט קיינען מיר אָנגעהאבט כוס פרוידשאפט די יעניגע נעדאנקען אין געשפרעך וועלכע ווערען באזירט אויף דער אוט־זערטיגער גוטעס. וואָס וועט געשאפען צו דעם

דער וואָס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס לימערשור, וואָס ווערט אויסגע־געבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאָל שרייבען און מא־כען זיין פערלאנג בעאכטט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבליושינג סאסייעטי, באסטאָן, מעסטשוסעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Any Path Leads to Water

IF THEY but knew it, almost all men in their degree, some time or other, cherish very nearly the same feelings towards the ocean with me.

There now is your insular city of the Manhattoes, belted round by wharves as Indian isles by coral reefs—commerce surrounds it with her surf. Right and left, the streets take you waterward. Its extreme down-town is the Battery, where that noble mole is washed by waves, and cooled by breezes, which a few hours previous were out of sight of land. Look at the crowds of water-gazers there.

Circumambulate the city of a dreamy Sabbath afternoon. Go from Corlears Hook to Coenties Slip, and from thence, by Whitehall, northward. What do you see?—Posted like silent sentinels all around the town, stand thousands upon thousands of mortal men fixed in ocean reveries. Some leaning against the spiles; some seated upon the pier-heads; some looking over the bulwarks of ships from China; some high aloft in the rigging, as if striving to get a still better seaward peep. But these are all landsmen; of week days pent up in lath and plaster—tied to counters, nailed to benches, clinched to desks. How then is this? Are the green fields gone? What do they here? . . .

Once more. Say, you are in the country; in some high land of lakes. Take almost any path you please, and ten to one it carries you down in a dale, and leaves you there by a pool in the stream. There is magic in it. Let the most absent-minded of men be plunged in his deepest reveries—stand that man on his legs, set his feet a-going, and he will infallibly lead you to water, if water there be in all that region. Should you ever be athirst in the great American desert, try this experiment, if your caravan happen to be supplied with a metaphysical professor. Yes, as every one knows, meditation and water are wedded for ever.

But here is an artist. He desires to paint you the dreamiest, shadiest, quietest, most enchanting bit of romantic landscape in all the valley of the Saco. What is the chief element he employs? There stand his trees, each with a hollow trunk . . . and here sleeps his meadow, and there sleep his cattle; and up from yonder cottage goes a sleepy smoke. Deep into distant woodlands winds a mazy way, reaching to overlapping spurs of mountains bathed in their hill-side blue. But though the picture lies thus tranced, and though this pine tree shakes down its sighs like leaves upon this shepherd's head, yet all were vain, unless the shepherd's eye were fixed upon the magic stream before him.

Go visit the Prairies in June, when for scores on scores of miles you wade knee-deep among Tiger-lilies—what is the one charm wanting? —Water—there is not a drop of water there! Were Niagara but a cataract of sand, would you travel your thousand miles to see it? Why did the poor poet of Tennessee, upon suddenly receiving two handfuls of silver, deliberate whether to buy him a coat, which he sadly needed, or invest his money in a pedestrian trip to Rockaway Beach? Why is almost every robust healthy boy with a robust healthy soul in him, at some time or other crazy to go to sea? Why upon your first voyage as a passenger, did you yourself feel such a mystical vibration, when first told that you and your ship were now out of sight of land?—From "Moby-Dick" by HERMAN MELVILLE.

A Japanese Wields His Brush

THE Japanese so dearly love Nature, in all her moods, that when she dons her mantle of snow they hesitate, even when necessity compels, to sully its purity. In one of Utamaro's prints, sweetly entitled by M. Edmond de Goncourt "La Nature Argentée," a little musüme is seen searching the snowy landscape she loves, and, hating to blot the beautiful new snow! Where shall I throw the tea-leaves?" With Hiroshige, the artist of snow and mist, we feel this love, and so successfully does he deal with a snowy landscape that we see the snow in masses, luminous, soft and unsullied, as if Nature had lent a helping hand to portray her pure white magic. So, without formula or technique, but absolutely and sincerely, he unrolls the winter pageant before us.

The Japanese landscape painter sums up nature in broad lines, to which all details are more or less subordinated. This rendering of the momentary vision of life and light—the spirit, not the letter of the scene—is what is meant by Impressionism. Whereas, however the French impressionists expressed light by modelling surfaces, the Japanese adhere rigidly to line, and rely upon gradations of colour and the effect of washes to produce the illusion of light. Their landscape is expressed in clear-cut lines and flat masses of colour. In the prints this virtue of abstract line is exemplified, the outline being the essential element of the composition, for upon line and arrangements of balanced colour the artist must depend, cramped as he is by the necessities of the wood-cut. And here he displays his wonderful ingenuity, his fineness of gradations and opposition, his boldness and infinity of device, and in spite of the limitations which hamper him he realizes absolute values in the narrowest range, by virtue of his knowledge of lines and spaces.

"No scientifically taught artist," said Jarves, "can get into as few square inches of paper a more distinct realization of space, distance, atmosphere, perspective and landscape generally, not to mention sentiment and feeling."

This virtue of the line is the inheritance of the Japanese, the consummate handling of the brush almost a racial instinct. As soon as the tiny hand of the Japanese baby can grasp the brush, its art education begins. The brush is the Japanese alphabet—it is their fairy wand, their playmate—they learn to paint intuitively, though later the most assiduous study is given to acquire the characteristic touch of the school with which they affiliate. The brush is their genie, subservient to their imagination; they master and "juggle" with it. For no foreign taught technique will they barter their birthright.—DORA AMSDEN, in "Impressions of Ukiyo-Ye." (San Francisco: Paul Elder, 1905.)

Seed Shop

EACH year that store on Main Street would assume
A festive air, its dusty shelves would burst
Into a bright, kaleidoscopic bloom
And the most casual passerby, unversed
In garden lore or horticultural kinks,
Would halt and hail old Mr. Davenport,
Admiring his petunias and pinks—
Was this flower new? Was that a common sort?

People with scarcely any yard at all
Found themselves buying a trowel or a spade:
Some things keep right on flourishing till Fall,
And purple asters are the last to fade.
Maybe these slips won't thrive the way they ought,
But hope can still be pretty cheaply bought!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Worth-while Conversation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM earliest childhood we are taught to take care of ourselves and our belongings, but are we taught to guard sufficiently our conversation? When traveling in trains or busses; when sitting in restaurants; when carrying out our daily duties; or when resting in our own homes, do we carefully watch our speech, so that no evil shall fall from our lips?

Some may say: "Why should I watch my conversation? There is no harm in talking of things I am thinking about." But have we not all found when we are talking about evil in any of its guises—war and its horrors, disaster by land, sea, or air, disease or death—or when we have indulged in spiteful and unkind criticism of others—that the belief in the reality of these errors is increased both for ourselves and for those with whom we converse?

While there are many in these enlightened days who realize that constant conversation about and preparations for war may help to increase the likelihood of war, there are many who do not so clearly see that conversation about the body, its aches and pains, and the possibility of sickness or failure, tends to bring into human experience those evil conditions which no one wants.

The question is how to rid ourselves of any tendency to take part in such conversation. And Christian Science, quickly and with practical assurance in the ever-availability of good, answers that the understanding of God as omnipotent Life and Love, and of man as His perfect spiritual reflection, eliminates evil from human experience by first eliminating from our thinking the belief in the reality of evil. There will be no desire to speak of evil when, through the teachings of Christian Science—the Science practiced by Christ Jesus—we come to understand that only good is real, since God, good, is the only power. Then we shall be able to say with Paul (Philippians 3:20), "Our conversation is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ."

This heaven, or realization of ever-present harmony, so completely demonstrated in the life and mighty works of Christ Jesus, is again revealed to the world through the glorious truths contained in the Christian Science textbook. When we learn from these inspired pages that evil has neither origin nor power, what possible reason or wish have we to discuss its unreal ways and methods? Our ignorance concerning the true nature of God and man will be dispelled, and with joy we shall be able to base our conversation on this life-giving and health-bestowing truth, which does indeed free humanity from every kind of bondage. On page 21 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "If Truth is overcoming error in your daily walk and conversation, you can finally say, 'I have fought a good fight . . . I have kept the faith,' because you are a better man. This is having our part in the at-one-ment with Truth and Love."

Once having established in our consciousness the certainty of our normal, natural freedom from all evil, we can follow unhesitatingly the Scriptural command (James 5:12), "Let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay; lest ye fall into condemnation." With Christlike humility and childlike simplicity we can welcome thoughts and conversation based on the limitless good which man derives from his Father-Mother God. And we can deny as worthless and unreal any thought, expressed in conversation, which would ascribe any power to evil. In this way we are not only gaining permanent health, happiness, and true success for ourselves, but are also helping our fellow men to do the same.

In keeping this watch over our conversation we may well be likened to sentinels on guard. It is our duty to allow no idle gossip, no traitor-like suggestions of sickness or lack, to enter our thought. Only the pure, angel thoughts—those "spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect" (Science and Health, p. 581)—should be admitted, for they bless and heal. To assist us in our watch, Mrs. Eddy has given to Christian Scientists this "Daily Prayer" in Article VIII, Sect. 4 of the Manual of The Mother Church: "It shall be the duty of every member of this Church to pray each day: 'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!"

What an inspired foundation upon which to build our worth-while conversation—the unselfish desire that all may understand and prove the allness of God, good, and the consequent nothingness of evil!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Last Light

THE rim of the world rises against the sun
And the light leaves the grasses, everyone.

Birds' wings and tree-tops catch a further glow
When all is cooled and darkened down below.

Still, still, the shadow rises, till on high
Only the steeples glisten on the sky.

Then they are quenched, and the pale moon alone
Catches a glory from the hidden sun.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hoppity-Pops and the Paint Brushes

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

The sun was streaming into the kitchen of the little house when Hoppity-Pops came down to breakfast that fine, golden June morning. The door into the garden stood open, and just outside the flowers shone in the bright light, and shook the dew from their strong green leaves.

Hoppity-Pops ran out among the flowers; and then she ran all round the little house with the air blowing on her face. Everything was lovely; even the cabbages were full of color, standing in their rough rows beside the shed. They made the shed look rather shabby.

"After breakfast," said Hoppity-Pops to herself, "I will get a brush and a bucket of water and wash the shed."

So, when the breakfast things had been put away, and the floor had been swept, and her mother had gone to the village with her basket to buy a few things, Hoppity-Pops put on an apron, and standing on a high stool began to wash the outside of the shed. It was not very easy because the paint was cracked, and there were many holes where the blisters had been, and, however hard she scrubbed, the dirty look didn't seem to get much less.

Looking for a Bridge

Presently she heard footsteps coming along the lane and halting by the gate, and looking round she saw a gentleman with a big black hat and rather long hair, and all sorts of things pushed under his arm.

"Pardon me," said he, "but is there an old bridge in this village?"

Hoppity-Pops was so much taken up with looking at the strange hat that she forgot to reply.

"An old bridge—a very old bridge?" said the gentleman again. "I was told it spanned a wide river, but neither river nor bridge can I find."

From her stool Hoppity-Pops nodded her head, while the water dripped from the brush onto the cabbages.

"It's at the end of the village street," she said.

"Thank you, thank you," said the gentleman. "I am afraid I have disturbed you at your work. You seem to be very busy."

"I am washing the shed," said Hoppity-Pops. "And then I am going to wash the kitchen door and the railings—at least I think I am, but it doesn't come clean very quickly."

"Then I will not waste your time any longer," said the gentleman. "Good day." And lifting his strange hat he tramped off down the lane.

Hoppity-Pops went on with her scrubbing for a bit, and then she put down her brush and went to the gate to see if her mother was coming back. Lying on the ground just where the gentleman had stood, was a black thing like a tin tube with a cap on the end of it.

Hoppity-Pops picked it up and took off the cap; and there, inside, were a number of paint brushes of all shapes and sizes.

"He must have been an artist man," thought Hoppity-Pops. "I'd better run after him."

And without waiting to untie her apron, she hurried down the lane and along the village street towards the bridge.

A "Queer Looking" Chap

But there was no sign of the gentleman anywhere. He was not on the bridge, nor was he in the fields that lay on either side of the river, nor yet on the road that ran away into the country.

She asked Mr. Cobb, the Cobbler, if he had seen him, but he said "No." And she asked Gerty, the Grocer's daughter, if she had seen him, and she said "No." And then she met Tim the Tinker, whistling to himself as he trudged along with his sack, and he said "Yes."

"I was comin' over the bridge," said Tim the Tinker, "when I see'd a queer looking chap peerin' this way and that and lookin' terribly put about, same as if he'd lost something. He asked me if there was a shop wot sold paint brushes in the village so I sent him to Charlie White's."

So Hoppity-Pops thanked Tim the Tinker, and ran as fast as she could to Mr. White the Painter's shop. But the gentleman wasn't there.

"We had a man in asking about brushes five minutes back," said Mr. White, "but I hadn't the sort he wanted and told him to go to the Stores."

So Hoppity-Pops thanked Mr. White and ran down the village street to the Stores. There were a lot of people buying things in the shop but the gentleman wasn't among them.

"He was in a couple of minutes since, but we hadn't got what he was asking for," said the storekeeper. "I reckon you'll find him round at Poser's place. He said he'd lost something and was going to report it."

Mr. Poser, the Policeman, lived on the far side of the village, in a very clean, white house with a brass thing over the door saying he belonged to the County Constabulary. Hoppity-Pops didn't want to go there at all because, for one thing, Poser was rather a fierce sort of person, and for another she felt that she had really gone far enough. But the thought of the gentleman being upset about his brushes, and having his whole day spoilt, set her off once more in search of him.

A Happy Ending

When she reached Mr. Poser's house the front door was open, and just inside, by the counter, she could see the strange hat and long coat of the gentleman.

"I will gladly offer a reward—a handsome reward," the gentleman was saying as she came up behind him. "The brushes are very valuable to me—in fact I don't know how I can get along without them."

At that moment Mr. Poser saw Hoppity-Pops.

"What have you got there?" he asked in his fierce voice, fixing his eye on the black tin case. But before she could answer the gentleman turned round.

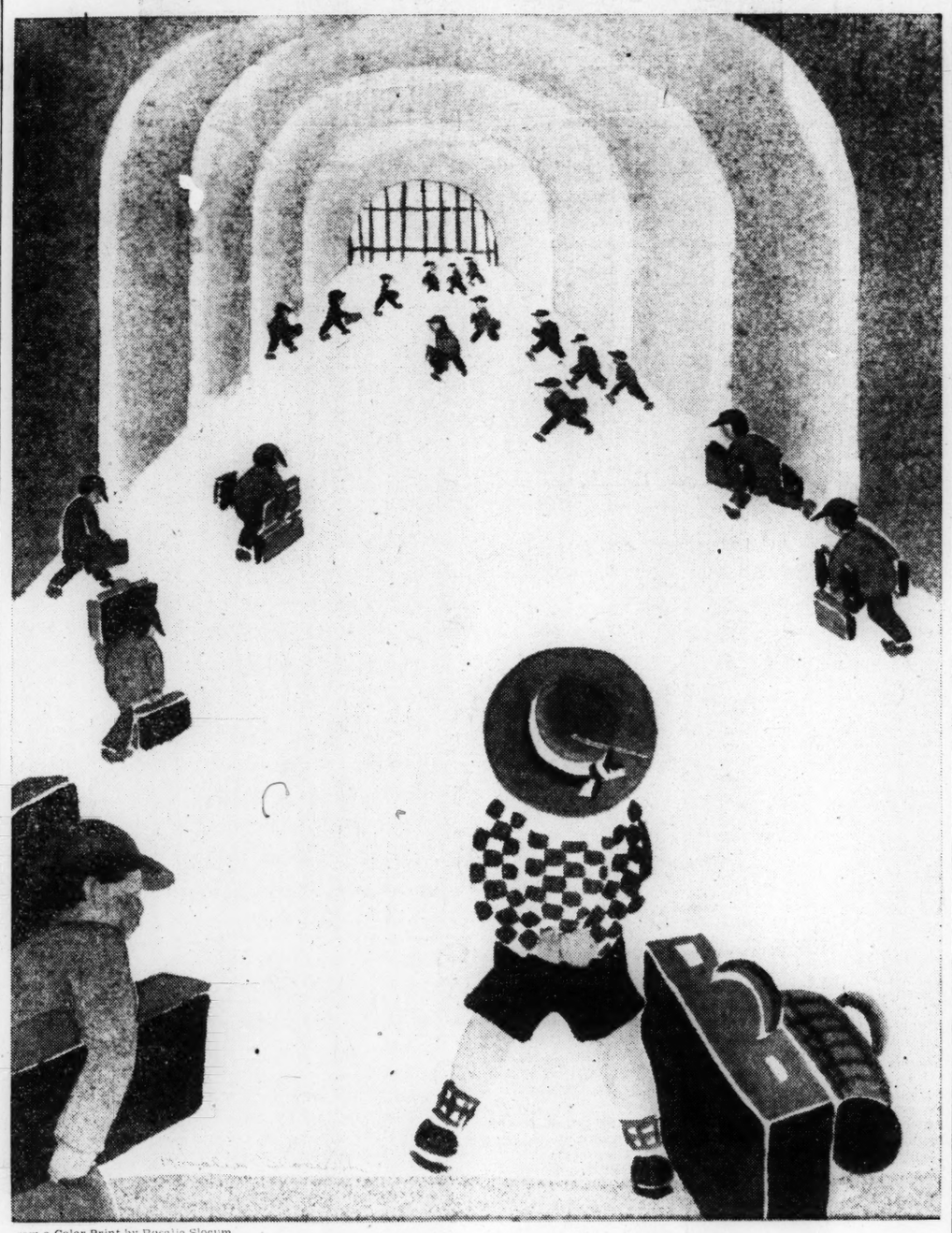
"If it isn't my young friend!" he exclaimed. "And my brushes—my precious brushes!"

* * *

So that was how everything turned out so happily that bright June morning; and how Hoppity-Pops and the gentleman became such good friends; and how, because she couldn't take the reward he offered, the gentleman thought of another way of thanking her. It was a secret between him and Mr. White the Painter, and Hoppity-Pops and her mother knew nothing whatever about it until a man arrived with a hand-cart and a ladder.

"I've had orders to paint the house and the shed and the railings," he said. "And I've been told to ask what color you'd like best."

And so, before a week had passed, all the cracks and blisters had disappeared, and no building in the village looked brighter and fresher than the cottage at the end of the lane.



From a Color Print by Rosalie Slocum

At the Station

Everyone is hurrying
Everyone has got
Such a lot of baggage
No wonder they are hot!
We're going to Peoria
We're going to Pretoria
To Samarkand and Kansas
And I think that that's the lot!

The trainmen never bother
The red caps look quite cool
They can't imagine what it's like
To have no more of school;
To have no more of teachers,
And not one more exam.
To be off to Honolulu
To Puebla and Siam.

O have you got your luncheon?
And have you got your top?
This train is going all the way
Dear knows when it will stop.
We're going on to Buffalo
To Rome and Santa Fe
To London and Alaska,
Can't you come with us today?

A. J. S.

When Lessons Were Fun

The time had come for Alice and Anne to begin lessons in earnest.

"At ten sharp!" their mother reminded them, laughing a little at the dismayed expression which suddenly chased away the smiles from their faces.

"Oh, Mother," sighed little Alice. "Can't we wait till next winter?" Anne begged. Mrs. Jones laughed.

"Not another day, my dears. Don't you want to know anything at all?"

Anne's face brightened.

"Oh, I know some things, Mother. I can wash the puppy, and feed the bird, and—and—"

"And could you go shopping for me?" asked Mrs. Jones.

Alice wanted to say that she could, but, well—

Her mother watched her a moment. "Suppose the shop-keeper told you that something was sixpence an ounce, would you know how much two pounds would cost?" she asked.

The blank look on Alice's face told quite plainly that she had no idea.

"The man would know, though!" Anne said quickly.

"That would never do," said her mother. "You must be able to reckon these things up for yourselves. Now run along and play. But don't forget—ten sharp!"

A Lesson in Promptness

The little girls were very solemn when they went to their mother's room the next morning. The sun was shining, and the flowers in the garden looked so bright through the window.

"Good!" said Mrs. Jones. "It's just striking ten. You see you already know the first lesson—punctuality. Now we'll begin the second."

Anne looked about her.

"Where shall we sit?" she asked.

"Sit!" said Mrs. Jones. "We're not going to sit at all. Come, let's go into the garden."

"The garden? But aren't we going to do lessons after all?" asked Alice.

"Oh yes, but we'll do them outside. Anne, you bring the little table from the hall, and Alice go and ask Cook for her weighing scales, and a bag of sugar, some rice and some cocoa."

Obediently Alice ran to the kitchen, wondering what these things had to do with lessons. It was a very funny way to begin.

In a few minutes Mrs. Jones had put the scales on the table beside the sugar, cocoa and rice. In a neat little pile by themselves were some paper bags she had brought.

"Now we are going to play at store," she said, giving each child a handful of real money. "You will sell today, Anne, and Alice will buy."

"Oh, what fun!" cried the little girls, jumping up and down with excitement. Touzer began to bark as if he, too, thought it a great game.

"Quiet, Touzer," said Mrs. Jones. "If you are to go shopping with your mistress, you must be a good dog."

"But Mother, what will you be?" asked Anne.

"Oh, I'll just be the Boss! When you don't know something you can ask me. Now we'll begin."

"Wait a moment," said Anne, "I must fix my counter!"

Just a Game After All

In a moment both little girls had entered into the spirit of the lesson. Alice, carrying a shopping basket, walked up to the counter.

"Good morning," she said, "I want some rice, please."

Anne, looking very business-like with a towel tied round her for an apron, asked, "How much do you want, ma'am?"

"Enough for lunch," said Alice.

"Why, Alice!" said her mother, laughing, "it surely is time you began to learn something!"

After that they played at store every day. Sometimes they were drapers and sold real calico; sometimes they kept an oil shop and measured out liquids. Later on they even kept a bank! There was not much money in it, of course, but it was great fun pretending there was, and they quickly learned to count.

A year later when they went to school their arithmetic was better than that of all the little girls in their class!

A. C.

Photo by Alice Chauncey

"I want some rice, please," said Alice

Holiday Time

There are comings and goings
And hereings and theres,
There are puffings and blowings
And up and down stairs

And shall we take this thing?
And must we leave that?
Come on to the dog
But good-by to the cat.

And folding and packing
Till the car's at the door.
No matter what's lacking,
We've time for no more.

Still buzzing and bustle
In the car, in the train,
Still hurry and hustle—
Then the country again.

What puffings and blowings
All up and down stairs!
What comings and goings!
What hereings and theres!

MARJORIE KNAPP

Cows in the Sunset

With horns all golden in the sun
And hoofs all golden, too,
Golden cows come home at dusk
Through golden seas of dew.

Down paths of gold, through hills of gold
By ones and twos they pass,
Cows come home from pasturing
Knee-deep in golden grass.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Tales of Fancy and Fact

Book Reviews

When Lucy rescued a raccoon from a trap a neighbor had set on her grandfather's farm and took care of it until it was strong again, little she thought that that was the beginning of months of fun and work she and Don David would have in starting a reservation for birds and animals.

But so it was, and the story of their experiences with Raccy; Furball, the brown bear; a tiny spotted fawn; Plumetail, the skunk and her family, and many other creatures, is told in "Down Comes the Wilderness," by Margaret Evans Price.

For Grandfather was as much interested in all this as the children were and before the end of that summer a high fence ran around 100 acres of his farm in upper New York State and bird and game refuge signs were posted about it. With such a generous invitation, it was no wonder the birds and animals accepted readily and became quite as much at home there as in the depths of the forest.

One difficulty at first was that there was no brook on that part of Grandfather's farm. But when Tannery Brook, on the other side of the hills, went wild, Grandfather with the help of nine or ten steam-shovels brought it right down into his ravine. Then he and the children built a cabin beside the stream, with three bunks—one very long and two short ones. Over each bunk was a narrow peephole with a shutter, through which Grandfather and the children could watch the deer, foxes, herons, skunks, raccoons and other creatures when they came down to the brook to drink before dawn.

This is a delightful true animal story.

* * *

"Can't you find us any true story about the Pilgrims that we can read by ourselves?" a group of small boys inquired of a grown-up one day. "The First Year," by Enid L. Meadowcroft, in response to this request, weaves into a story the historical events in the lives of the Pilgrims and their children during their first twelve months in the western hemisphere.

The story centers around the Hopkins family, with the children Constance and Giles, and starts while the Mayflower was still rolling and tossing on the waves of the mid-Atlantic. Then came the exciting dawn when the cry rang out "Land ho! Land ho!" and Giles, waking next morning, felt it queer that the ship was no longer rushing through the water as it had been for the past 65 days. The Mayflower was at anchor in Cape Cod Bay!

It was a hard year that the brave little group faced, between encounters with Indians, hardships of winter and lack of food. Since the story is based on original records and historical incidents, much of it is an account of sadness and disaster. But simply and directly it relates the Pilgrims' experiences, and describes the actual habits and customs of that time.

* * *

The Navajo Indians have a legend that tells of a turkey hen which came flying from the direction of the morning star and shook from her feathers an ear of blue corn. In this way, the Indians believed, corn first came to the earth.

So important was corn to the Indians that much that they made or did concerned the corn plant. Pictures of corn were carved or painted on their clay dishes; corn was grown in their temple gardens and only gold and silver tools could be used in caring for it.

Many other vegetable foods—some which appear on our tables whenever we sit down to a meal—have stories as ancient and crowded with colorful incident as the corn plant. In "The Story Book of Foods From the Field," by Maud and Miska Petersham, we find the stories of wheat, corn, rice and sugar. Very dramatic some of the tales are, and the illustrations—128 of them—are vivid enough to tell the stories without help from the text. Half of the illustrations are printed in six colors.

* * *

"Hop, Skip, and Fly," by Irmengarde Eberle, is a group of short stories about small creatures, with pictures in color by Else Bostelmann. This is a beautiful book and the chatty style of the stories is indicated by some of the titles: "A Scorpion Mother Doesn't Need a Baby Carriage," "When the Small Brown Bat Isn't Sleeping," "Mud Dauber Wasps Don't Have to Be Told."

The animals in the stories were allowed to talk only that their unspoken language might be translated into our spoken language, the author explains in a foreword. Their conversation is only about the things that have to do with their natural impulses and feelings, and is not written into the story to make them seem more amusing and likable than they are.

"When we put these things into our own spoken words, it is easier to understand, and get to know, the animal, just as it is easier to understand people who speak our own language instead of some language that we have never learned," the author says.

* * *

A lovely book of poems to read under shady trees on the lawn or in a hammock on the porch on warm summer days—or on cool days either, for that matter—is "Under the Tent of the Sky." The poems were selected by J. E. Brewton and are the ones his small daughter enjoys. There are delightful pictures by Robert Lawson.

This is a collection of poems about animals, grouped under headings such as "Circus Cavalcade," "I Went Down to the Zoo," "Animals Never Seen in Circus or Zoo," "Let's Pretend," "In Fairyland," "Beneath Man's Wings," "Little Folks in the Grass," "Hurt No Living Thing." In case you haven't read "The Cock," by Rose Fyleman, lately, here it is:

The Cock

The kindly cock is the fairies' friend,
He warns them when their revels must end;
He never forgets to give the word,
For the cock is a thoroughly punctual bird.

And since he grieves that he never can fly,
Like all the other birds, up in the sky,
The fairies put him now and again
High on a church for a weather-vane.

Little for sun or for rain he cares;
He turns about with the proudest airs
And chuckles with joy as the clouds go past
To think he is up in the sky at last.

* * *

Now for picture books, here are three delightful ones with colored illustrations: "How Percival Caught the Python," by Percival Stutters; "Copy-Kitten," by Helen and Alf Evers; and "The Colored Land," written and illustrated by Navajo Indian children.

"How Percival Caught the Python" is one of those tiny books that just fit comfortably into a small hand. The pictures are delightfully funny and you will be amused at the stunt Percival thought up for getting the python into a place where it could do no mischief. Percival was so pleased with his two goats for the help they gave him that he presented them with his best suit of underwear as a special reward.

"Copy-Kitten" is about a kitten who was always copying other animals, but never copied his mother as his brothers and sisters did. One day the circus came to town and then Copy-Kitten was busy indeed, for he crawled under the big tent and started to copy the elephant, the monkey, the lion and—no not the giraffe. He tried and tried, but he couldn't copy the giraffe.

Perhaps you have wondered sometimes what Navajo children do, what they play and think about. "The Colored Land" will help you to find out about them, for it contains little stories, poems and colored pictures by the children of the Navajo country themselves. Here is one of the short poems in the book, opposite a picture of two Indians galloping on very wild-looking steeds:

Word Pictures

Words are like riders
On horses fast.
They make us see pictures
As they gallop past.

E. C.

Down Comes the Wilderness, by Margaret Evans Price. Illustrated by the author. New York: Harper and Brothers. $1.75.

The First Year, by Enid LaMonte Meadowcroft. Illustrated by Frank E. Phares. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1.25.

The Story Book of Foods From the Field, by Maud and Miska Petersham. Illustrated by the authors. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $2.50.

Hop, Skip and Fly, by Irmengarde Eberle. Illustrated by Else Bostelmann. New York: Holiday House. $2.

Under the Tent of the Sky, selected by J. E. Brewton. Illustrated by Robert Lawson. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

How Percival Caught the Python, by Percival Stutters. Illustrated by the author. New York: Holiday House. $1.

Copy-Kitten, by Helen and Alf Evers. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co. $.50.

The Colored Land, A Navajo Indian Book, edited by Rose K. Brandt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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Business and Industry

Not Much Decline During Summer Seen in Steel Mill Activity

Commerce and Finance

Department Store Percentage Profit Up Sharply in '36

The year 1936 was a prosperous one for department stores, judging by the volume of business done and by the level of percentage margins and profits, according to a report published by the Bureau of Business Research, Harvard Business School.

This report was written by Carl N. Schmalz, assistant professor of marketing and manager of the Bureau of Business Research. It was based on a study of returns from 487 firms doing more than one-third of the total business of department and specialty stores in the United States. The study was made with the co-operation and financial support of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Dollar Sales Lower

Although dollar sales at the end of 1936 still were 16 per cent below the level of 1929, prices were so much lower that the physical volume of sales was approximately equal to the all-time high; and on the average, during 1936, department store sales in physical quantities were higher than in 1929. At the same time, gross margin in percentage of sales reached a new high point and percentage expenses were lower than in 1935. As a result, percentage earnings in 1936 were higher than in 1929 and represented continued progress upward from the low of 1932.

The higher percentage of gross margin, or of spread between sales and net cost of merchandise delivered, 36.5 per cent, resulted not from higher percentages of mark-up on goods purchased but from lower mark-downs. The average percentage of mark-downs to sales was lower in 1936 than in 1935 for all eight groups of department stores with comparable figures and the average decline in the rate of mark-downs was 0.7 per cent of sales. Presumably, this advantage resulted from the increasing sales of 1936 and the rising prices of the last half of that year.

Expense Ratio Less

The average percentage of total expense to sales in 1936, 34.9, was sharply lower than in 1935 because of the increasing physical volume of sales and the upward trend of prices which made possible more complete utilization of employees and facilities and which provided a higher base of dollar sales. These lower expense percentages exerted a greater influence for increased profits than did the higher percentage margins. The average drop in the percentage of total expense for the several groups of department stores studied was 0.9 per cent of sales, while the corresponding increase in the gross margin percentages was 0.4 per cent of sales.

Among the individual items of expense, the largest declines in the percentages occurred in those for pay roll which is the largest single item of expense and represents about half of total expense. Presumably, these declines reflected increasing prices and better utilization of employees, because it is thought that wage rates were not reduced during the year. Taxes were higher in percentage of sales in 1936 than in 1935; and among the more important items of expense the largest proportionate declines occurred in the percentages of real estate cost because of the semi-fixed nature of much real estate expense.

Inventories Higher

At the close of 1936, inventories were higher in relation to 1936 sales than they were at the beginning of that year. The same was true of specialty stores. On the average, these increases in inventories were somewhat larger than the increase in prices indicated by the Fairchild Index; and hence, it appears that department and specialty store executives were speculating in merchandise for the rise somewhat more heavily at the end of 1936 than they were a year earlier. Of course it remains to be seen whether this speculation will be justified by 1937 sales.

For four groups of large department stores, the common figures for average gross sale in 1936 ranged from $1.90 to $2.50 and those for total expense per average gross sales transaction ranged from 60.2 cents to 76.5 cents.

California Utility Net Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California Water Service Company reports gross revenues of $2,412,625 for the year ended May 31, 1937, as compared with $2,194,957 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than federal income tax, totaled $1,192,326, as against $1,107,947. Gross corporate income (balance before bond interest, depreciation, etc.) amounted to $1,229,090, which compares with $1,094,878 for the year ended May 31, 1936.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

DIVIDEND NO. 193

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 2, 1937, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1937.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, June 22, 1937.

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Factory Employment Gained During May

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Reserve Board reported the factory employment situation continued to improve during May. The board said the increased number of jobs, although slight, was significant because seasonal influences usually cause a decrease during May.

The board's adjusted index of factory employment rose from 101.6 to 102.1 per cent of the 1923-25 level. In May, 1936, the index was 89.8.

Federally Chartered Credit Union Loans Volume Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Through their federally chartered credit unions the working people of America have loaned themselves over $25,000,000 in three years, C. R. Orchard, director of the credit union section in the Farm Credit Administration, stated in a summary of progress on the third anniversary of the signing of the federal credit union act.

Mr. Orchard emphasized that the money for these loans comes entirely from the accumulations of the small surpluses of the workers themselves, except for occasional amounts borrowed by the credit unions.

"While the Federal Government charters and supervises federal credit unions, it does not subsidize them," he explained. "In three years the members of federal credit unions have built up loan funds aggregating over $11,000,000. Our records show that this money is turned over in loans somewhat more than twice each year."

Steel Production Off 1½ Points To 74 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Though there are some signs of a summer lull in the purchasing of steel, the industry continues production at a high rate to meet consumers' demands, and little progress is being made in the reduction of backlogs, says the magazine Steel.

While automotive manufacturers' needs are declining, during the period when new models are being designed and prepared, the call for steel in several other lanes, chiefly heavy products, gives promise of fairly early placing of substantial lots for late summer and fall delivery, a fact which will tend to keep production relatively high, even during the usual summer decline.

Evidence of Backlogs

Sheet mills in the Pittsburgh district offer delivery on hot-rolled galvanized sheets in 22 weeks and on cold-rolled sheets in 10 weeks. Bar bookings at present are about equal to shipments, with deliveries at two to eight weeks at Pittsburgh and 30 days at Chicago.

Inland Steel Company has orders on books for three months from the date of resuming production. Some irregularity in operations will be met for the next few weeks because of vacations, some plants closing down entirely for one or two weeks for this purpose.

Tin plate makers are being pressed to accept new business but as most producers are sold for full capacity to Sept. 30, little relief can be given. Pittsburgh tin mills are working as high as 18 turns per week to meet demand.

Largely due to the closing of the Johnstown, Penna., plant of Bethlehem by order of the Governor of Pennsylvania last week the national operating rate is off 1½ points to 74 per cent of capacity.

Idleness of the Johnstown mill caused the Pittsburgh rate to drop 10 points to 82 per cent. Other changes were of little effect: Youngstown dropped one point to 29 per cent, Buffalo one point to 88 and Cincinnati seven points to 86.

Heavy Structural Awards

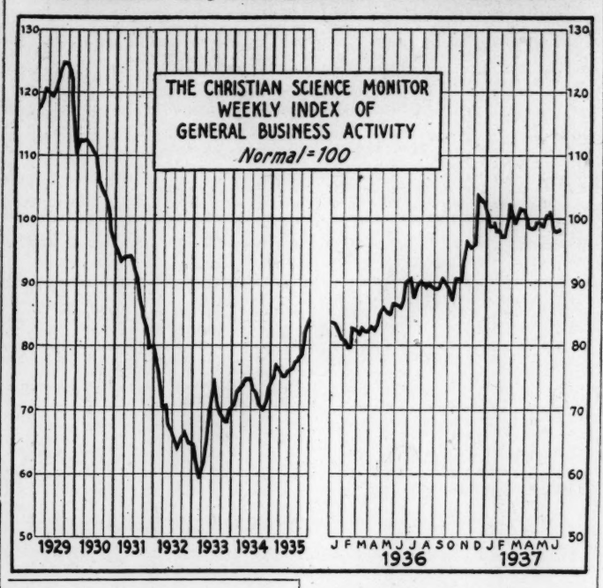
Cleveland made a gain of three points to 49 per cent, Detroit two points to 99 and New England 10 points to 92. No change was made at Chicago, 63½ per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 67, Wheeling 93, Birmingham 83 and St. Louis 93 per cent.

Structural steel awards the past week were largest since the week of Jan. 30, totaling 59,191 tons.

Considerable activity is developing in steel pipe, oil country demand being good, largely in small lots. Placing of 17,000 tons of eight-inch line pipe with National Tube Company leads. This is for an extension line from Williamsport, Penna., to Buffalo, laying to be started about July 1.

For the first time since the decline started, the first week in April, the steelworks scrap composite last week remained unchanged at $17. This is at the level of mid-December.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Check in Decline of Business



The recent decline in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity was checked on June 19 when the index advanced to 98.1 (prel.) from 98.0 on June 12. This was the first advance recorded by the index since the middle of May. On June 20, 1936, the index registered 87.1.

The movements of the three components of the index were diverse. For miscellaneous freight carloadings the slight increase in the reported data was seasonal and the adjusted index remained unchanged from the preceding week.

Electric power production declined moderately against an upward seasonal variation and trend. The adjusted index for the series is only slightly below the high level for the year reached a few weeks ago.

Bank debits outside New York City, on the other hand, exceeded in volume the allowances made for the seasonal and intramonthly advance, and the increase in the adjusted figure slightly more than offset the loss in the power series.

Steel mills, which in some cases had been closed a month, were reopened last week as non-strikers returned to work after negotiations of the federally appointed mediation board had failed.

The major development in the textile industry last week was the wool handlers' strike in Boston which has halted business in the local market. With the exception of this factor, which is regarded as very temporary, the demand for wool and for woolen and worsted fabrics has improved.

The cotton textile industry has continued active with the backlog of orders. New business, however, was reported at a low ebb.

	June 19* 1937	June 12 1937	June 20 1936
Combined index	98.1	98.0	87.1
Bk debits outside NYC	95.0	94.1	85.6
Elec power prod	100.8	101.2	87.1
Misc carloadings	95.8	95.8	88.5

*Preliminary.

FHA Mortgage Reserve Fund

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration estimated the reserve fund to pay losses on its home mortgage insurance will total nearly $19,000,000 on July 1. It will equal slightly more than 2 per cent of the $850,000,000 worth of insured mortgages.

Old-Age Reserve In Security Act Termed Delusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While declaring that the main objectives of the Social Security Act are unquestionably praiseworthy, the Guaranty Trust Co. in its monthly review of business and finance, defines it as a gigantic experiment with some unsound features. The bank makes several suggestions, chief of which is that the old age and unemployment benefit plans should be adjusted toward a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

The survey points to the fact that officials of the Federal Treasury have announced that during the coming fiscal year, which begins on July 1, the Government may be able to avoid resorting to the money market for new funds, largely because the payroll taxes under the Social Security Act will permit the Treasury to borrow about $700,000,000 from the old age and unemployment reserve accounts instead of from investors in general.

"Under the act as it now stands, a similar loan will be made each year, increasing steadily in magnitude until 1950," the survey continues. "Within 30 years the aggregate amount of these loans will be sufficient to absorb the entire present sum of the direct and contingent public debt; and by 1980 the debt will have to be increased about $8,000,000,000, whether the Government needs the money or not, if the provisions of the law are to be carried out. It is probable that comparatively few citizens realize the possibilities inherent in this prospect.

Prerequisites for Success

"The act itself should be recognized for what it is—a gigantic experiment, or set of experiments, with some palpable weaknesses that need correction and with numerous other features that must be tested by experience to be proved workable. Certainly the old-age reserve account should be abolished or drastically reduced. Both the old-age and unemployment benefit plans should be adjusted toward a 'pay-as-you-go' basis, with a definite requirement that taxes collected in advance of benefit payments be used to reduce the public debt and not to finance extravagant schemes of expenditure.

"Serious consideration should be given to the possibility of financing benefit payments with taxes less likely to be destructive to business enterprise than those on payrolls. Finally, the operation of the entire program should be closely watched in an effort to determine whether the national economy is capable of bearing a financial burden of such vast magnitude without suffering ill effects so serious as to outweigh the advantages.

"These considerations point, finally, to the one absolute prerequisite for the success of this or any other public benefit plan—the re-establishment of the national finances on a sound basis.

Unsound Features of the Plan

"It is this 'self-supporting' basis of the old age benefit plan, whereby a vast fund of government obligations is to be built up as a 'reserve' against future demands, that is the most unsound feature of the entire act. A moment's consideration is sufficient to show why this is so. Receipts from the payroll taxes are to be paid into the Treasury as internal revenue collections and become part of the general income of the Government. They are not set aside by law for the old age reserve account, although there seems to be a popular belief that they are. The final determination of the amount to be appropriated to the account each year rests with Congress.

"Funds credited to the account, however, are not to be held in cash. They are to be invested in direct and contingent obligations of the Government, either on original issue at par or by purchase of outstanding obligations in the open market. In case special obligations are issued to the account, the amounts paid for those obligations go back into the general fund of the Treasury. In other words, the Treasury simply keeps the cash and issues its obligations to the account. Therefore, even if the receipts from the payroll taxes were 'earmarked' for the account, the Treasury would still be free to use the cash for its current expenditures.

"When the plan is viewed in this light, it becomes obvious that the idea of the old age reserve account as an accumulated fund constituting a reserve against future needs is a delusion. The account is merely a bookkeeping device, a set of figures without tangible meaning or value. The obligations held in the account, ostensibly as a reserve, are nothing more than the unsecured promises of the Government to pay; and the Government might equally well undertake directly to pay future old-age benefits without any reserve account whatever."

Motorcar Output Rises Past Week

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated that the output of motorcar factories for the past week at 121,032 cars and trucks compared with 111,620 the previous week. For the comparable period of 1936 the production was 104,473 units.

Ward's estimated June assemblies at approximately 500,000 cars and trucks and placed July production at around 430,000 units. It attributed the increase of the June 26 week to "a spell of relief from strikes for the first time in many weeks."

Business Outlook For July Spotty

Business prospects for the next few weeks point to a period of considerable spottiness, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report. Labor troubles and seasonal influences are combining to slow down activity in several major lines, while others continue to enjoy capacity operations with no letdown yet in sight.

Strikes have lowered steel output, automobile production is tapering off seasonally, and cotton textile mills, which have recently been operating largely on backlogs, are beginning to curtail production. On the other hand, aircraft, electrical equipment, machinery, and many other lines continue at capacity and are booked for several months ahead.

Retail sales are running well above a year ago, except in those areas affected by strikes, and inventories built up earlier in the year are being gradually worked off.

Excellent crop prospects and relatively high prices point to the largest farm income since 1929. This is one of the most encouraging factors in the present business outlook and will continue to prove a powerful recovery stimulant.

Britain's Official Gold Fund Valued At $3,518,060,000

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, lifted the veil from Britain's tremendous exchange equalization fund today to disclose in the House of Commons that it owned 26,674,000 fine ounces of gold on last March 30—roughly equivalent to $933,590,000.

He said also that the Bank of England, on the same date, owned 73,842,000 fine ounces of gold—about $2,584,470,000. That made a British-owned gold total of $3,518,060,000.

The chancellor made these statements in connection with a proposal to increase the resources of the equalization fund from $1,750,000,000 to $2,750,000 000.

(This is desired to help Britain fulfill its agreement with France and the United States to maintain an equilibrium of the three currencies. The increase, Sir John said last week, was needed because of the unsettled world money situation and the recent dumping on the market of large amounts of hoarded gold. Most of this gold was sold in the United States to get the higher price there.)

In making the figures public, however, Sir John said the British gold position was much better than formerly.

"We are much better secured," he said, "and our rseources are now fairly abundant. It is unlikely that any sudden or sustained losses of gold could occur now which could seriously embarrass us."

British policy is in accord with that of the United States, the chancellor added. He said the Treasury did not regard the Government gold holdings as excessive and that there was no reason why present disturbed world conditions should be permanent.

Sir John agreed to publish a semi-annual report on the amount of gold and other assets held by the equalization fund. This, however, will be three months old when issued, he explained, because of the need for keeping recent operations secret.

Gifts of Stock Disclosed by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has just issued a supplemental summary of additional transactions in equity securities by officers, directors and principal stockholders in April, with some delayed reports for earlier months.

The report disclosed numerous gifts of shares, including the following:

F. P. Hall, Sioux Falls, S. D., director, Allied Laboratories, Inc., 1500 common.

Philip L. Becker, Long Island City, officer, director, American Chicle Company, 400 common.

H. J. Tonn, Cicero, Ill., director, Chicago Rivet and Machine Company, 1600 common.

Harry Cohn, Hollywood, Calif., officer, director, Columbia Pictures Corporation, 5124 common stock voting-trust certificates.

John W. Thomas, Akron, Ohio, officer, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, 4000 common, in March.

Owen L. Coon, Detroit, officer, director, General Finance Corporation, 60,500 common.

William F. O'Neil, Akron, Ohio, officer General Tire and Rubber Company, 900 shares $5-par common, in December, 1936.

Bernard F. Gimbel, New York City, officer, director, Gimbel Brothers, Inc., 3000 common.

Harold M. Lane, New York City, director, Lerner Stores Corporation, 1000 common.

H. Manischewitz, Jersey City, officer, director, B. Manischewitz Company, 100 common.

H. C. Rolfing, Cincinnati, officer, director Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, 3800 $10-par common, in March.

J. R. Nutt, Cleveland, a director, reported gifts made in July, 1935, of $10,000 of 5 per cent convertible bonds of 1949 and $10,000 of 5 per cent convertible bonds of 1944 of the Allegheny Corporation.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market rose slightly last week, and then dropped, remaining within the downward drifting range of the last two months. Chief preoccupation of traders continued to be the strike news. It is not the strike but the attitude of the Administration which gives rise to concern. There is considerable belief that the C. I. O. has lost the strike, but the fear is that it will seek some desperate means of recouping its loss and saving its face. Such a move might involve help from the Federal Government, now frankly partisan since the Madison Square Garden speech of the President last fall. This in turn would unsettle business confidence still further, it is felt.

Belief is that the whole matter of Administration political and financial debt to John Lewis is approaching a show-down, with the possibility that the C. I. O. power is now at its peak. There is considerable discussion of stories to the effect that the C. I. O. is beginning to suffer internal difficulties, due to the conflict of interest between able and second-rate workmen over abolition of piece-rate systems, to the dissatisfaction of those who, paying dues, work side by side with non-members who reaped the same wage-increases. Another internal difficulty is seen in the fact that the callers of the recent sit-down strikes in the General Motors plants are not easy to discipline because they are the more enthusiastic members.

C. I. O. a Mass Movement

The C. I. O., it is felt, is a mass movement rather than an organization, a state of feeling rather than a program, depending on an enthusiasm which in turn depends on a continuance of industrial strife, so that when not in motion it tends to bog down—a weakness inherent in industrial unionism as distinct from craft unionism. There is the further difficulty, it is seen here, that Lewis' strength consists in his ability to call sympathetic strikes, marches, etc., but this means to power is incompatible with the practice of signing contracts. It involves, for example, such efforts as that of forcing a contract on the steel independents by threatening to break one with the mine employers.

The practice of making freely arrived-at bargains and sealing them with contracts is incompatible with mass movements and statutory coercion. Hence the ineffectiveness of the Wagner Act, because enforced bargaining means nothing without enforced contracts, and enforced contracts are not contracts, because a man cannot be forced to accept something voluntarily.

How much the struck independents, Youngstown, Republic, and Inland, are losing in orders no one seems to know but it is felt that considerable business will be routed their way later on. U. S. Steel subsidiaries are benefiting substantially from the Taylor-Lewis agreement. C. I. O. organizing efforts in the ore country are said not to be very effective. Lake ore boats are said to be taking a little longer for the round trip but no shortage of raw material is feared in the Chicago or Valley district.

Rail Earnings Disappointing

A further cause of stock market pessimism is the May outturn of railroad earnings. Despite an increase in gross, the Class 1 roads are as a whole reporting lower net operating than in May, 1936. This is the first time this has happened since the summer of 1935, when the big upturn in railroad net operating income began. Nor is it considered safe to dismiss this merely as padding of maintenance accounts. Reasons given are loss of the emergency surcharges last January and higher operating costs. Due to this and to the demands of the railway employees, rail shares have done worse than industrial shares in the last four or five weeks.

The corporate bond market has been doing poorly and on Friday suffered the worst day in several weeks. After the decline in the first quarter it levelled out in April and May, but in the middle of June started downward and is back to the early April lows. Liquidation was particularly substantial among rail bonds both high-grade and second-rate. On the other hand, Treasuries have remained firm, so that the gap between them and corporate bonds is widening.

As indicated by the firmness in Treasuries, the money market is quite relaxed. Acceptance rates have dropped twice in recent weeks. Excess reserves of the member banks last Wednesday were at $810,000,000, or about the same level as on May 1, and the commercial banks have again been buying Treasury obligations. It looks as though the Treasury deficit at the close of business Wednesday, when the fiscal year ends, will be substantially over what the President predicted in April, although if the Treasury's bookkeeping subscription of $500,000,000 to the adjusted service certificate fund is counted out, it will be slightly below.

Weakness in French Franc

At the end of the week the difficulties of the French franc became the source of considerable bearishness. The price of forward francs for delivery Wednesday indicates an expectation that M. Bonnet's return to Paris will be followed by a prompt drop of the franc to the old Poincaré 1928-1933 parity of 3.92 cents. Just why this should cause selling is hard to see except that it will cause that vague thing, uncertainty.

The sleazy Tripartite Agreement will of course have to be adjusted, but this means nothing. If the franc drops to 25 or 26 to the dollar, it will probably drop to 120-125 to the pound and there is no likelihood of the pound dropping, along with the franc, out of its present range around $4.90-4.95. There might even be some outflow of gold from here to France if French capitalists, now busy exporting funds, conclude that this is the end of franc depreciation for all time (i. e., a few years). This outflow might be taken care of from the Stabilization Fund, or else from the Inactive Gold Fund, so that there is a cushion of about $3,000,000,000 of gold which could flow out before the bank reserves of the United States were affected.

Just what the proposed £100,000,000 increase in the British Exchange Fund means is a trifle obscure. The present fund is probably full of gold. It can easily get rid of it by selling it to the Bank of England, but there may be two objections to this: One, that the bank, which was practicing mystery way back in the days of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" doesn't want to look too bulging with gold; and the other, that the British refuse to revalue and so the Exchange Fund has to take a loss of about $14.33 on every ounce it sells to the bank (only a paper loss because when and if the bank does finally revalue, the increment will be handed back to the Exchequer). So the Exchange Fund, having been in the business for some time of buying gold at around 140 shillings an ounce and selling it at 84s. 11d. or so, is financially in need of replenishment.

Capital Flotations Successful

Despite the decline in corporate bonds, the capital flotations of last week were successful and more are expected this week. This week's Union Electric Power financing involves one of the largest underwriting syndicates in years, with 91 houses participating.

Commodities have firmed and in some cases rallied. Unlike the May rally, futures as well as spots are participating. Of course the wheat rally on crop rust damage reports is partly responsible. Cotton futures have also been advancing slowly.

It appears that the report of the Federal Advisory Council adverse to the Barkley bill, on the ground that it will impose intolerable risks on commercial banks doing a trust indenture business, was written before the recent modifying amendments. The bankers' purported satisfaction with the bill as now written is not as hearty as it sounds. They feel the present bill is as good as they can hope for.

Equity Corp. Stock Sale Investigated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission started proceedings to determine whether it should prohibit the sale of Equity Corporation stock in interstate commerce.

The corporation, one of the country's largest investment trusts, was ordered to appear before the commission July 1 to explain alleged "untrue statements of material facts" and omission of material facts from a registration statement the corporation filed on Feb. 10, 1934.

The commission said one of the apparent faults in the statement was failure of the corporation to disclose a contract between its president, David M. Milton, and the General Reconstruction Corporation by which Equity acquired United Founders Corporation.

Mr. Milton is a son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus, dated June 28, 1937; the prospectus does not constitute an offer by any Principal Underwriter to sell these securities in any state to any person to whom it is unlawful for such Principal Underwriter to make such offer in such state.

New Issues — June 28, 1937

Union Electric Company of Missouri

$80,000,000 First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds
3¾% Series due 1962

$15,000,000 3% Notes due 1942

Prices:

100% for Bonds of 3¾% Series
100½% for 3% Notes

in each case plus accrued interest, if any, from July 1, 1937 to date of delivery

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from only such of the undersigned as are qualified to act as dealers or brokers in this state. The names of the several Principal Underwriters (as defined in the Federal Securities Act of 1933 as amended) with respect to the Bonds and Notes, respectively, and the amounts which they severally have underwritten, subject to the conditions specified in the Underwriting Agreements, are set forth in the prospectus. Among such Principal Underwriters are:

Dillon, Read & Co.

The First Boston Corporation — Spencer Trask & Co. — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc. — Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated — Edward B. Smith & Co.

Coffin & Burr Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — J. & W. Seligman & Co.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day	288,240
1937 vol. to date	227,421,387
1936 vol. to date	259,944,685

After Early Rise Market Declines, Led by Railroads

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Heaviness in rail shares dragged the stock market down fractions to a point or more today.

The decline followed an abortive rally in early dealings. After the list slumped at mid-morning, shares moved in a narrow range on dwindling volume. Transactions ran at the rate of about 650,000 shares.

Losers included: Santa Fe, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, American Telephone, Western Union, Kennecott, General Electric, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Philips Petroleum, Lone Star Cement, Container Corp., National Dairy, Canada Dry and Celanese. Case and Deere fell abruptly at one time.

Issues which appeared to ignore the decline in the rest of the list included Dome Mines, American Can, Ohio Oil and Union Carbide.

A lower bond market found medium-priced rails heavy. Grains were mixed, cotton narrow. The French franc and pound sterling were off.

Uneven swings developed from spasmodic trading in the bond market today.

There was little to choose between gains and losses as the session approached the noon hour. U. S. Governments tended to slip a little lower; although less than half the number of issues listed had appeared late in the morning. Setbacks ranged to 7-32 of a point with most considerably smaller. Several federal loans edged higher.

Although gains and losses were fairly evenly distributed through the domestic corporate list, the widest swings were toward lower ground. American Water Works 6s were down a point or so and major fractions were clipped from Nickel Plate 4½s and North Western 4¾s. New York Central 5s also settled a bit.

American & Foreign Power 5s lifted a major fraction and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s added a half point or so. Consolidated Edison 3¼s and Frisco 4½s also moved up a little.

Philippine Railway 4s, due July 1, jumped 3 points or more, resuming their activity of a few weeks back. A protective committee has notified holders it expects an early agreement on the amount to be paid at maturity. Cuban 5½s declined a major fraction.

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Curb stocks broke ground before moderate offerings today. Although activity was light, most active shares stood fractionally to a point or so lower late in the session.

Creole Petroleum and Aluminum Company of America declined a point or more each and major fractions were pared from Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil and American Gas & Electric. Hecla Mining, New Jersey Zinc and St. Regis Paper lost minor fractions. Imperial Oil and Eagle Picher pointed up a little.

F. W. Smith Retires As Utility Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—The retirement of Frank W. Smith as president of the Brooklyn Edison Company was announced here today. Mr. Smith has been head of the Brooklyn Edison since July 1, 1935, and leaves the post under the compulsory retirement age rules of the consolidated Edison system at 70 years. He will, however, continue to serve as a member of the board of trustees and as director of the affiliated companies.

Mr. Smith began in the electric utility business 57 years ago, only a few months after Thomas A. Edison had perfected his incandescent lamp, and more than two years before the famous Edison Pearl street generating station was opened. He got a job as office boy with the United States Illuminating Company here. He then was 12 years old. From this post he rose by stages to the head of the big Brooklyn Edison Company.

Mr. Smith was born in Alden, Erie County, New York, and came of Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather was Col. Samuel Drake, who served through the Revolution in the 3rd New York Westchester regiment. The Drakes were descendants of Sir Francis Drake.

Wheat Prices Soar In Buying Stampede

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—In a late buying stampede today, wheat prices ran up to the extreme immediate permissible limit, 5 cents a bushel, at most North American markets.

Spring wheat markets led the skyrocketing of values, influenced by spread of black rust northward, and by sensational curtailment of Canadian crop estimates because of drought damage. Some estimates put the probable size of the Canadian crop as low as 150,000,000 bushels, about 50 per cent of expectations a month ago.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 3¼-3⅞ above Saturday's finish, July 1.18⅜-⅞, Sept. 1.19⅞-1.20. Corn 1⅛-⅜ up, July 1.27-1.27⅛, Sept. 1.12½-⅝, and oats ½ to 2 cents advanced.

Dennison Manufacturing Co.

The special meeting of stockholders of Dennison Manufacturing Company, held June 24, 1937, took no action with respect to the plan for recapitalization of the company, dated May 1, 1937, but voted to adjourn to Aug. 5, 1937. Pursuant to such vote to adjourn and to call by the directors, an adjourned special meeting of stockholders of Dennison Manufacturing Company will be held at the principal office of said company in Framingham, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 5, 1937.

—1937— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45	45	45	— ½
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	67	67	67	—4
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	11	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	Jun 1
36	29¼	Addressog (.60g)	2	29	29	29	— ⅝
4¾	2	Advance Rume	6	2	2	2	— ⅛
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	10	66¾	65½	66	
3¼	2⅛	Air Way El Ap	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 24
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	27	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
58½	40	Alleg pf xw	2	40	40	40	Jun 17
59¾	36	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	36	36	36	
59	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	35	34	35	Jun 26
52½	39	Alleg pr pf	2	36	35½	35½	Jun 26
45⅜	30½	Alleg Stl (.80g)	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—1½
27⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 21
258½	215	Al Chem & D (6)	4	217	216½	216½	— ½
33¼	21⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	13	21¼	20	20	—1⅛
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	13	17	16⅝	16⅞	
85	74	Allied Strs pf (5)	2	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ½
8 ½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	16	58½	57¾	57¾	— ¼
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	24¾	24	24	Jun 24
87⅛	43⅝	Amal Lea	5	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	—1
114⅞	85½	Amerada (2)	16	86¼	80	80	—5½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	88	86	86	—2
41⅜	20½	Am Bk Note (½g)	4	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ¼
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	3	58½	58½	58½	—2¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	1	93	93	93	+ ¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	156¼	156¼	156¼	+ ½
71	49⅜	Am Car & F (1¼g)	1	47	46½	46½	—2⅜
104½	78	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	79	79	79	Jun 26
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	10	28⅝	28	28	—1¼
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	101	101	101	Jun 26
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	2	14¾	14½	14½	Jun 25
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	7	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	1	25	25	25	— ¼
13½	7	Am Encaus Til	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
17	10¾	Am Europ	2	11	11	11	
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	12	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ¼
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	2	42½	41½	42½	Jun 24
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	3	48	48	48	—2¼
38½	18⅝	Am & FP 2pf	5	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅜
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	17	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
55¾	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¾
52⅝	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42½	42¼	42½	Jun 22
4¾	2½	Am Ice	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22	22	22	Jun 15
17¾	12½	Am Internat	7	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
58⅞	39½	Am Loco	6	39	38½	39	— ½
125	102	Am Loco pf	2	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
29⅜	19	Am M&Fdy (½g)	6	19½	18⅜	18⅜	—1⅜
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	2	8	8	8	
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (½g)	3	47½	44½	44½	—3¼
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	Jun 25
16½	7	Am Mfg	23	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
87⅜	50	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	9	52½	49⅛	49⅛	—3⅝
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	15	46½	44½	44½	—2
29½	18⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	23	19¾	19	19	— ⅝
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	20	34¼	33	33⅛	— ⅞
36	26¾	Am Safe Razr (2)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
31⅜	22¼	Am Seating (⅛g)	1	24	24	24¼	— ¼
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (4½g)	24	83½	81¼	81⅝	—1⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	145	144½	144½	— ½
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	25	53¾	51¾	51¾	—2⅜
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	6	43½	43	43	+1¾
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	126½	126½	126½	Jun 22
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	22	22	22	Jun 21
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	50	161½	159⅞	159⅞	—1⅝
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	7	76	76	76	
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	17	77½	77	77	— ½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134	134	134	+ ⅛
20⅛	12½	Am Type Fdrs	14	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	— ¾
29½	15¼	Am Wat W (.40g)	17	16¾	15¾	16	— ⅜
10⅞	8	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
14⅜	8	Am Woolen	12	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
79	55	Am Zinc L&S	8	55⅜	55	55¼	+ ¼
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	19	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	51	50⅝	50⅝	Jun 25
69½	47¾	Anaconda (3g)	125	52⅛	50⅜	50¾	— ⅞
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jun 18
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	20	20	20	Jun 25
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	— ¼
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	40	40	40	
111	106½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¼
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	48	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pf (6)	2	91	103¼	103¼	—1¾
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	7	60⅛	59¼	59⅞	— ⅜
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¾
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	10	10	10	Jun 25
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
120	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (3)	2	51¼	51	51	Jun 25
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	27	76	72½	73	—2
104	94¾	Atchison pf (5)	3	95⅛	94⅝	94⅝	— ¼
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line	20	51	48⅜	48¼	—1½
29	17½	Atl G & W In	4	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	3	24	23¾	24	+ ½
37	27⅜	Atl Refin (1)	17	28⅛	27¼	27½	— ½
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	—1⅞
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	73	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50½	50½	50½	
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	1	69½	69½	69½	Jun 26
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	6	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loc	21	5	4⅞	5	
9½	4½	Bald Loc asd		1	4½	4½	— ¼
120	80	Bald Loc pf		1	80	80	Jun 25
120	83	Bald Loc pf asd		1	83	83	Jun 17
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	68	26	24½	25¼	— ¾
47¾	29	Balt & O pf	12	28⅜	27¾	28	—1
43⅜	28⅜	Bange & Ar (2½)		1	41	41	+1
43⅜	28⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	5	28⅝	27¾	27¾	—1¼
32	22	Barker Bros		2	22	22	— ½
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	13	24¾	24½	24	— ¾
20¼	14	Bayuk Cig (¾g)	4	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
28¾	21⅜	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	101	101	101	—1
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	110½	110½	110½	+3½
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	18¼	Bendix Avia (½g)	9	19	18¼	18½	— ½
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	50	50	50	+ ½
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	36	84	81	81½	— ¾
20	17	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)		114	113½	113½	—1
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	52	51½	51½	—1½
38	24	Black & D (¾g)	4	27	26½	26½	Jun 26
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	7	23	22½	22½	— ½
49¾	28¼	Boeing Airpl	46	28⅝	27⅛	27½	— ¼
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	3	38½	37½	37½	—1
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	9	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅜
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	9	42⅝	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅜
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 25
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	14	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	13	39¾	39⅜	39½	— ⅛
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 18
47	40	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38½	15½	Bklyn & Qu T pf	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 21
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	6	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ¾
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	71	70½	70½	Jun 26
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	1	27½	27	27	—1
50	43¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	45	44½	44½	— ¾
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
25¼	15	Bucyrus-Erie	9	15¾	14¾	14¾	—1
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	9	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
98	58	Budd Mfg pf		60	60	60	Jun 22
9	7¼	Buda Whee l (.20g)	9	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (1½g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	—1⅛
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	8	52	51¼	51¼	— ⅜
35⅜	23⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	10	23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	—1¾
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.60)	5	13¾	13⅜	13⅛	— ⅜
36¼	28¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	4	29	29	29	+ ½
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
33¾	17½	Byers Co	5	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
34⅜	25½	Byron Jack (½g)	3	26	26	26	— ½
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	36	36	36	Jun 26
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun 25
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	
20⅜	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	13	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	24½	Campbell Wy (1)	57	26	23½	24½	—1⅜
38¼	24½	Can D G Ale	54	26	23½	23⅞	—2¼
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	21	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	2	45	45	45	
18½	13½	Cap Adm A (½g)		13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
35⅜	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	3	30	30	30	—1⅛
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (1.10g)	4	7	7	7	
176½	138	Case (J I)	6	158	155	155	—8
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	6	89½	88½	88½	—1
105	105	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jun 24
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	63	36⅜	34⅜	34⅝	—1½
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	Jun 25
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	42	42	42	—1½
39¼	30½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun 26
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	4	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	2	18	18	18	Jun 26
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	1	11	11	11	—2
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	9½	9⅛	9⅛	Jun 19
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	63¾	62¾	62¾	—1¼
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	18	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅞
63¼	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	2	57	57	57	—3
48	14¼	Checker Cab	1	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
68⅞	50½	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	39	52⅛	50⅜	50⅝	—1⅜
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	4	93¾	93¾	93¾	Jun 25
90½	67½	Ches Corp (3)	1	67	67	67	—2½
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 26
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	6	8	7¾	8	Jun 25
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	12	3¼	3	3	— ¼
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	5	9½	9	9	+ ¼
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	24½	24½	24½	
3¼	1¾	Chi M St P & P	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	7	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
33	21	Chi Pneu T	2	24	23½	23½	— ½
41	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	39	38¾	38¾	—1
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2	2	2	
8¾	4	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	C R I & P 4% pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
27½	14	Chi Yell Can (2)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 21
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun 26
135⅛	97½	Chrysler (3¼g)	113	100	96½	96½	—3½

—1937— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	17½	City Ice & F (2)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
10⅜	6¾	City Stores	4	7	6¾	7	
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	2	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	
44¾	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	4	40	39½	39½	Jun 25
28½	24	Cluett Pea new (1)	10	24¾	23¾	24	— ⅛
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	155	154	155	
59	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	Jun 25
25¾	17⅞	Colg-Palm (½)	10	19⅜	18¼	18¼	—1¼
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jun 25
62¾	47½	Coll & Aik (2a)	3	48½	47½	47½	—1⅞
51⅞	31	Col Fuel & I (1g)	1	32	32	32	Jun 26
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	36	11¼	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	80	80	80	—4½
39½	28½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	2	29	29	29	—1
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jun 18
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	—1¾
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	15	59½	57¼	57⅝	—2⅛
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	+ ¾
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	65½	64½	64½	—1
120	103	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
21¼	13	Coml Solv (.60)	14	13½	13	13	— ¼
4⅛	2	Comwlth & Sou	57	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
75⅝	46	Com & Sou pf (3)	10	51	49	50¼	Jun 25
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
45½	34½	Congoleum-N (2)	5	35	34	34	—2
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13¼	8¼	Con Coal	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
49⅞	31½	Con Edis (1g)	21	32¾	32	32	— ¾
108	99½	Con Edis pf (5)	3	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅝
5¾	2½	Con Film	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
18¾	10¾	Con Film pf	4	11	10½	10½	— ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80a)	60	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
44¾	35	Con Text	4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	20⅝	Container (1.20)	57	29⅛	27½	28	—1½
37¾	18⅛	Cont Bak A	6	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	85½	85	85	— ½
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	18	50¾	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
25¾	19	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	5	18¾	18½	18½	—1¼
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
47¾	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	21	43½	42¾	43	— ½
27½	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	4	60	60	60	— ¼
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	156	156	156	Jun 23
10¼	6	Coty	5	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ¼
56½	41½	Crane Co	15	43	41	41	—2½
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	3	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	
105⅞	100⅛	Crane Co pf n (5)	8	101⅞	101	101⅜	— ⅛
37	29	Cream of W (1½xk)	5	29	29	29	
28¾	18½	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	10	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¾
70⅛	69	Crown Cork (2)	10	70½	68¾	69	—1½
56½	42½	Cr Ck pf ww (2¼)	2	42½	42½	42½	Jun 25
47¼	40	Cr Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	40	40	40	Jun 25
25¼	17	Crown Zeller	21	17½	16⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
108¾	97½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	97½	97½	97½	Jun 23
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	6	61⅞	60¼	60¼	—2
135	115	Crucible pf (3½k)	1	119	119	119	Jun 23
3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

'Free' Oil Market Keeps 'Gas' Price Down, Says Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The oil industry has been essentially a free enterprise and as a result its showing has been impressive when compared with regulated industries, declares Fayette B. Dow, general counsel of the National Petroleum Association, in the current issue of the Lamp, official publication of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Dow declared that "the comparative record that the price of gasoline has made under competitive conditions should give pause to those who may be intrigued with the thought of regulation."

Gasoline Cheaper

Mr. Dow pointed out that in spite of the rapid rise in the demand for petroleum products in recent years, gasoline now is selling at less than half what it was in 1920 and 33 per cent less than in 1926, widely regarded as a year of normal prices. He asserts that in 1936 the oil industry distributed to the public 65,000,000 more barrels of products than in 1929 for $500,000,000 less.

"Nor have these savings to consumers been accomplished at the expense of the workers," Mr. Dow continues. "Quite the contrary. The oil industry ranks high among American industries in hourly rates of pay and wages paid. In addition to the actual increase in payment, workers in the oil industry have enjoyed more leisure through the shortening of the work week, estimated to have been reduced from approximately fifty and one-half hours in 1929 to approximately thirty-six hours in 1936.

"These accomplishments of the oil industry have been made possible through increases in real efficiency. Not only have there been improved methods of finding and producing crude oil and reducing its physical waste from the well to the consumer, but there have been changes in refinery technique without which the public could not have been supplied with its gasoline requirements.

"If, in 1936, the industry had been operating the same kind of refineries that were in use in 1919, the demands of the public for 482,000,000 barrels of gasoline would have forced the industry to process more than 2,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil instead of only a little over 1,000,000,000.

Regulation Retards

"One of the principal sources of economy developed by competitive industry is the development of additional business over which to distribute a given burden of fixed costs. But the regulatory commissions, apparently compelled to protect one carrier against the competition of another, may deny to an interstate bus operator the right to pick up intrastate passengers along his route.

"Regulation also tends to retard technical advances by preserving obsolete and inefficient equipment in the public service. The rate on obsolescence in an industry is an excellent gauge of its rate of material progress. Competitive industry spends millions yearly in replacing useful and relatively efficient equipment with new machinery which will turn out better products or do the job more cheaply, or both."

Work Compensation Held Model for Auto Insurance

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—An adequate form of automobile insurance could be attained by adopting the workmen's compensation system, John C. Blackall of Connecticut, told delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Under this plan, he said, it would be necessary only for the accident victim to prove his injuries were suffered in an automobile accident to be compensated. It would not be necessary to prove a motorist negligent.

Francis J. DeCelles, Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, urged adoption of the retrospective rating plan which he said would induce "the non-insuring and self-insuring employer to place his compensation insurance with a legalized company, thereby offering full and complete protection to the working man."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.93⅞	$4.93¾	$4.8397
Cables	4.93¼	4.93⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0446¼	.0446	$
Belgium—belga	.1689	.1689½	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2291½	.2291⅛	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010	.4011	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5498	.5499	$
Sweden—krona	.2544	.2547	.4537
Norway—krone	.2478	.2482	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2202	.2205	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch via—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finn'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3045	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0655	.0655	.2025
Chile—peso ¶	.0395	.0395	.2060
Peru—sol	.2525	.2525	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5825‡	.5800‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2872	.2876	.8440
India—rupee	.3725	.3729	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3043	*
Shaighai—dol	.2975	.2985	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5800	.5800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9981	.9986	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shaighai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 25: Receipts, $30,551,197; expenditures, $28,899,127; balance, $2,570,636,993; customs receipts for the month, $35,634,709; receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $5,235,247,513; expenditures, $8,005,406,431, including $2,803,435,366 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,770,158,918; gross debt, $36,399,385,850, an increase of $5,836,202 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,289,174,244, including $1,057,815,825 of inactive gold.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 4¼s '47-52	115.16	115.14	115.14
10 3¼s 43-45	106	106	106
30 4s '44-54	111.7	111.4	111.4
3 3⅜s '46-56	109.16	109.16	109.16
11 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.11	105.11	105.11
4 3⅜s '43-47	106.10	106.10	106.10
6 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	106.6	106.6	106.6
3 3¼s '41	106	106	106
2 3¼s '44-46	105.29	105.29	105.29
1 3¼s '44-46 reg	105.28	105.28	105.28
10 3⅛s '49-52	104.9	104.9	104.9
1 3s '51-55	102.10	102.10	102.10
65 2¾s '55-60	100.10	100.6	100.7
4 2¾s '55-60 reg	100.3	100.3	100.3
1 2¾s '45-47	102.13	102.13	102.13
4 2¾s '48-51	100.10	100.10	100.10
17 2¾s '51-54	99.19	99.15	99.16
16 2¾s '56-59	99.9	99.7	99.8
57 2½s '49-53	97.18	97.16	97.16
4 2½s '49-53 reg	97.13	97.13	97.13

Home Owners' Loan

6 2¾s '49	100.4	100.1	100.4
1 2¼s '42-44	99.25	99.25	99.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany 5s '44	97	97	97
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	58	57¾	58
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	77	76⅞	77
1 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	112¼	112¼	112¼
13 Am T & T 3¾s '66	98⅜	98	98⅜
38 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104¾	104¼	104½
3 Am T & T 3½s '61	99	99	99¼
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	125½	125	125½
4 Am W W & E 6s '75	106⅛	105½	105½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	105	105
12 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32½	32	32½
12 Arm Del 4s 1955	97½	97½	97½
2 Armstrong C 4s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 AT & SF 4s '95	109¼	109	109
10 AT & SF aj 4s '95	104½	104½	104½
3 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	104	103½	104
5 AT & SF 4½s conv A '62	113	113	113
5 A C Line 4½s '64	90	90	90
13 A C Line 5s '45	104⅝	104¼	104½
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	44	44	44
1 Atl Gu & W Is 5s '59	74	74	74
1 Bald Loco 5s '40	105	105	105
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	90	88½	88½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	77	77	77
15 M&O 5s '96 F	76⅛	74¾	74¾
1 B&A 5s 2000 D	75½	75½	75½
7 B&O 4s '48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 B&O4s PLE&WV '41	103	103	103
12 B&O 5s S W '50	103	102¼	102¼
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
4 Beth Stl 4½s '60	102	101¾	102
13 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94¼	93⅞	93¾
3 Boston & Me 5s '67	80	80	80
3 Boston & Me 5s '55	83	83	83
8 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	19	18⅞	19
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	99½	99½	99½
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	86⅝	86¼	86⅜
7 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	99	98⅝	99
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111	111	111
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91½	91½	91½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103⅜	103	103
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	82	82	82
5 Bush Term 5s '55	62	60¾	60¾
14 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	63¾	63½	63½
3 Cal Pack5s '40	104½	104½	104½
5 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	20½	20½	20½
7 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118	118	118
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	113	113
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113½	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115½	115½	115½
10 Can Nor 6½s '46	124	123¾	123¾
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	103½	103½	103½
4 Can Pac 4s perp	94¾	94½	94½
2 Can of Ga cn 5s '45	26	26	26
3 Can Ill E&G 5s '51	100¾	100¼	100¼
5 Can New Eng 4s '61	71	71	71
10 Can Pac 5s '60	96½	95½	96⅛
10 Can Pac 1st 4s '49	107¼	107	107
2 Can RRNJ 5s '87	50½	50	50
2 Can Steel 8s '41	123	123	123
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	97	97	97
9 C&O 4½s '92	120	119½	119½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	97	96⅝	97
2 CB¾&Q 4½s '77	110¼	110	110
13 CB&Q 3½s '49 Ill	107½	107⅜	107½
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	32	32	32
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	32	32	32
6 Chic Gt West 4s '59	38½	37½	37½
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	54½	54½	54½
17 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	22¾	22	22½
101 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7⅛	7	7
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20	20	20
57 Chi & NY cv 4¾s '49	14½	13¾	14
3 Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	20	20	20
1 Chi & NW4½s2037C	20	20	20
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	34½	34½	34½
14 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 C R I & P 4s '88	32½	32½	32½
3 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	17	16¾	16¾
3 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	90	90	90
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106½	106½	106½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅜	107	107⅜
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	101¾	101½	101½
7 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104	104	104
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	107⅛	107	107
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	92½	92½	92½
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	111½	111½	111½
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	110	109¾	109¾
17 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107	106½	106½
9 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 Col F & I-5s '70	77½	77½	77½
1 Col & So 4½s '80	57	57	57
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	99½	99½	99½
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	97½	97½	97½
11 Com'l Cred 4s '51	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
34 Con Oil 3½s '51	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100½
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	45½	45½	45½
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	56	56	56
2 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103	103	103
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90½	89¾	90
2 Del L & W 5s '59	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 D G & E 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 D & R G West 5s '55	15	15	15
6 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	14½	14½	14½
2 D & R G West 5s '78	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Dow Chem 3s '51	101	101	101
3 Det Edi 4s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Boston & Me 5s '55	83	83	83
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 E Ten lien 5s '38	103½	103½	103½
15 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109	108⅞	109
9 Erie rfg 5s '67	70½	70	70
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	70½	70	70
12 Erie 1st 4s '96	98¾	98½	98½
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	76½	76½	76½
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	118	118	118
1 Fla E Cst25s '74	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
9 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
5 Gen Mot Accpt 3s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	100½	100½	100½
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Goodrich 6s '45	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
18 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103½	103	103¼
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	98	98	98
6 GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	109	109	109
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117⅝	117½	117⅝
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
11 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	113½	113¼	113½
62 Gt Nor 4s '46G	121	118¾	119½
4 Gt Nor 4½ '46 H	109	109	109
38 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94¾	94½	94¾
3 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	103¼	103	103
4 Gulf M&N 5s '50	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102	101½	101½
5 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102¼	102	102¼
11 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	43	43	43
19 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	64¼	64	64
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24¾	23¾	23¾
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	104½	104½	104½
11 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	96½	96⅛	96½
13 Ill Cen Louis 3½s'53	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	75	75	75
1 IC&CSL&NO24½s '63	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104½	104	104
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	63	63	63
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	55½	55	55¼
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	54	54	54
15 Interlake Iron 4s '47	97	97	97
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	101½	101½	101½
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	30	28½	28½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	28½	28½	28½
6 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	28½	28	28
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74¾	74½	74¾
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	72½	72½	72½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	97	96⅜	97
1 Int Paper 5s '47	100	100	100
48 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88½	88	88
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	66⅛	66	66
10 Int T&T 5s '55	72⅛	72	72⅛
21 Iowa El Pow rfg 4s '51	67⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95	95	95
8 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	103	102⅞	103
1 KCFt&&Mem 4s '36	48	48	48
3 K C South 5s '50	80	80	80
1 K C South 3s '50	83½	82½	83⅛
9 Kans G&E 4½s '80	102½	102½	102½
2 KingsCo Elv 4s '49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	103	103	103
11 Kresge Found 3½s '47	98½	98¼	98¼
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58	58	57½
38 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	32¼	31½	31½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	55½	55	55
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	55⅜	55	55
15 Leh Val 6s 2003	52¾	52	52
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	130¼	130¼	130¼
13 Liggett & M 5s '51	123½	123	123
15 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85⅜	84	84
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Louis & Jeff 5s '49	98¼	98	98¼
1 Lou & N So Jt M 4s '52	97	97	97
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Maine Cen 4½s '60	78¼	78	78
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	34	34	34
2 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103	103	103
10 Met Ed 4½s '68	106⅜	106¼	106¼
2 Met W Side E Chi 4s '38	11	11	11
6 Mich Cen 4½s '79	104¼	104	104
2 Mil & Nor 4½s '34	83	83	83
2 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	101	101	101
2 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 M & StL 4s '49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
5 M-K Tex 5s '62A	74	74	74
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88	87½	87½
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	63½	63¼	63¼
31 Mo Pac 5½s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '78G	33¾	33¾	33¾
45 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15½	15⅜	15½
2 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	40	40	40
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	108	108	108
10 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 MonWPaPbSv6s'65	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92⅜	92	92
5 Montreal Tr 5s '41	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
15 Mor&Essex3½s2000	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Namm & Son 6s '43	103	103	103
8 Nassau El 4s '51	40½	40	40
44 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	100¾	99¾	100
1 NtRyMex4½s'57tsd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅜	105	105
7 New Eng T&T 5s '52	125¼	125	125¼
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	56	56	56
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106¼	106	106¼
5 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	84	84	84
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	95	95	95
40 NOTex&M 5½s '54	54	54	54
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	48½	48½	48½
1 NY&Qns E&P 3½s '65	103½	103½	103½
52 NYC rfg 5s 2013	95⅞	95	95
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	86	86	86
9 NYC cn 4s '98	96	95⅜	95⅝
39 NYC 3½s '52	106⅜	106	106⅛
4 NYC 3¾s '46	101½	101⅜	101½
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	85	85	85
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	105	105	105
26 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96	95¾	95¾
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	90¼	90¼	90¼
20 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	99¾	99¾
6 NY Ch & StL 5½s '74 A	93¾	93¾	93¾
15 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	83	82	82
45 NY Ch & StL 4s '46	104	103⅝	103⅝
4 NYDock Co 4s '51	57⅞	57½	57½
11 NY Edis 3¼s '65	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 NY Lack & W 4s '73A	97½	97½	97½
8 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	39½	39½	39½
11 NYNH&H 4½s '67	39½	39	39
10 NYNH&H 4s '47	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
17 NYNH&H 3½s '56	35⅛	34½	34½
5 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	20½	20¼	20¼
16 NY O & W gen4s'55	14	13½	13½
4 NY Steam 6s '47	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 NY Steam 5s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 NY Steam 5s '51	101¾	101¼	101¼
7 NY Tel 4½s '39	107	107	107
32 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	12⅛	12	12
4 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	101	101	101
2 Nor Fed Sts 6s '61 ct	24	24	24
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	104	104
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110½	110½	110½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	102	102	102
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73¾	73⅛	73⅛
5 Ogden & L 5s '38	22	22	22
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103½	103½	103½
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	98½	98¼	98½
3 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	110	110	110
2 Or-Wsh RR&N 4s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Otis Stl 4½s '62	91	91	91
11 Pac G&E 2¾s '61	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105¾	105⅜	105¾
4 Para Pict 3¼s '47	88½	88	88
3 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s '77	107	107	107
19 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	100⅞	100¼	100¼
4 Pen Co 4s '52	104	104	104
14 Pen Co 4s '68	102¾	102⅜	102¾
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	107	107	107
21 Pen RR 4½s '70 deb	100½	100¼	100¼
7 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99⅛	99	99
70 Pen RR 3½s '52	106	105¼	105¼
2 Peo G L & C Chi 5s '47	113	112¾	112¾
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	101	101	101
3 Pere Marq 4½s '80	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Pere Marq 4½s '56	91	91	91
207 Phelps Dodge3½s'52wi	109	107⅞	108½
20 Phila Co 5s '67	94⅝	94¼	94¼
5 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
9 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	23⅛	23	23
124 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25	24	24
3 Pillsbury 4½s 43	107¾	107½	107½
3 PCC & St L 4½s '77	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
5 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	59	58½	58½
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	74½	74½	74½
44 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
175 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	112½	110¾	111
35 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	110	108	108¾
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	107½	107½	107½
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	107	106½	106½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	97	97	97
12 Rem Rand 4½s '56	106½	106	106
1 Repub Stl 5½s '54	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Repub Stl 4½s '61	95⅛	95	95
1 Repub Stl 4½s '56	95¾	95¾	95¾
8 Repub Stl 4½s '50	157	154	157
11 Revere Copper 4½s '56	101½	101½	101½
7 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	35½	35	35
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 SaguenayP&L 4¼s '66	100	100	100
1 StJosRyLH&P 6s '37	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	77	77	77
1 StL IM&S 4s R&G'33ct	75	75	75
7 StL RM &Pac 5s '55	82¼	82⅛	82⅛
23 StL SF 4½s '78	21⅛	21	21
14 StL SF 4½s '78 ctf st	18¾	18½	18½
6 StL SF 4s '50 2d	23	22	22
6 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	104½	104¼	104¼
1 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	118½	118½	118½
24 SA&A Pass 4s '43	101½	101¼	101¼
13 San Diego G&E 4s '65	108	108	108
19 Seab A L Cr 6s '43	13⅞	13¼	13¼
15 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	12¾	12¼	12¼
8 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	12	11½	12
5 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Shell Un 3½s '51	97	97	97
10 Shelly Oil 4s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Socony Vac Oil 4½s'50	105	105	105
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
8 Sou Pac 4½s '68	83½	82	82
1 Sou Pas 4½s '81	83	83	83
2 So Pac 4½s '96	83½	82½	82½
20 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105⅜	105¼	105¼
9 So Pac cl 4s '49	94	92⅝	92⅝
20 So Pac 3¾s '46	98⅝	98½	98⅝
9 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	94	93¾	93¾
10 So Jac SP Ter 4s '50	108	108	108
4 South Ry 6½s '56	94	93	93
10 South Ry gen 5s '56	90½	90½	90½
10 South Ry cn 5s '94	104⅜	104¼	104¼
8 South Ry gen 4s '56	72¾	72½	72½
2 So Ry 4s M&O '38	89	89	89
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
16 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Studebaker 6s cv '45	107⅛	107	107½
4 Texark Kt Sm 5½s'51	105	105

Parker Wins Over Henkel At Wimbledon

BULLETIN

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 28 (AP)—Don Budge, America's red-headed Davis Cup ace, eliminated Vivian McGrath of Australia, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4, in the quarter-finals of the all-England tennis championships today but his compatriot, Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta fell before the sound strokes of Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin of England, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4.

Frankie Parker, youngster from Milwaukee, gave the United States two semifinalists in men's singles when he defeated the third seeded Heinrich Henkel of Germany in a stunning surprise, 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 4—6, 6—2.

Gottfried Von Cramm, seeded second to Budge, outlasted veteran Jack Crawford of Australia in the remaining quarterfinal, 6—3, 8—6, 3—6, 2—6, 6—2.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 28 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, the defending champion, reached the fifth round of the all-England tennis championships today, defeating Miss A. A. Wright of Great Britain, 6—0, 6—3. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, one of the leading contenders, defeated Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and New York, in another fourth-round match, 6—0, 6—2.

Mme. Rene Mathieu of France eliminated Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King of England in the fourth round, 1—6, 6—2, 6—0.

First Upset

The first big upset of the day came as Margaret Scriven of England defeated her compatriot, Kay Stammers, eighth seeded player, 7—5, 6—3, in the fourth round.

Alice Marble, United States champion, moved into the fifth round with 6—0, 6—2, triumph over Rollin Couquerque of Holland.

In the third round of men's doubles, George Patrick Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey, British Davis Cup combination, defeated the Swiss, Carl Aeschliman and Max Ellmer, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Anita Lizana of Chile defeated Betty Nuthall of England, 6—3, 6—2, in the fourth round of women's singles.

Ranger Chases Yankee in Race

NEWPORT, R. I., June 28 (AP)—Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee gave Harold S. Vanderbilt's undefeated candidate for defense of the America's cup a severe trouncing, but because the yachts did not complete the course, Yankee was not credited with a victory.

It was the first time since trials opened that Ranger found herself losing a stern chase.

Yankee, veteran of the 1930 and 1934 cup campaigns, outfooted the new defense aspirant on almost every point of sailing and was drawing steadily away from her rival when Ranger quit the contest. The yachts then were about three miles from home, with 35 minutes remaining of the time allotted to the race.

Five minutes later Yankee's canvas also was furled and she, too, took a tow line.

The records will not show Yankee won, but the series of trials which ended Saturday are known as observation races and the cup committee cannot fail to be impressed favorably by her performance.

Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, the third defense aspirant, was idle Saturday, as were the two English sloops, Endeavour and Endeavour II, one of which T. O. M. Sopwith must name in his second challenge for the cup not later than July 1.

The concluding series of trials to name a defender will open off Newport July 3.

Eleventh Straight

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Charlton Athletics, touring English soccer team, defeated an all-star New York team, 4-0, yesterday, to mark up its eleventh straight victory of a North American tour.

Amusements

BOSTON

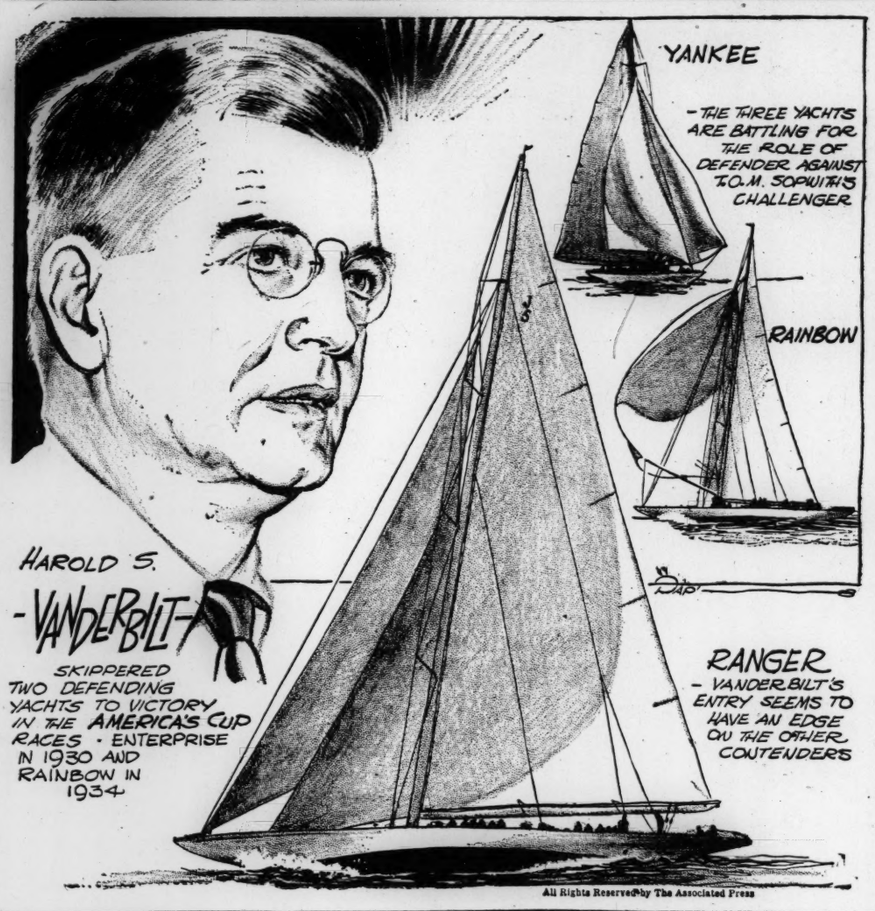
SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
REPEAT REQUEST
SANROMA—Soloist
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
FRIDAY, JULY 2
OLD TIMERS' NIGHT (Repeated)
SATURDAY, JULY 3
CLOSING NIGHT

with G-S Stage Stars—A Grand National Picture
GILBERT and SULLIVAN
on the screen in a modern romance
"The GIRL said NO"
1000 Good Seats 25c-85c at ALL TIMES
SHUBERT
Twice Daily 2:30-8:30 Matr. 55c to $1.10 Ever. 55c to $1.65

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
HELD OVER 2ND WEEK
MARX BROS. "A DAY AT THE RACES"
Also "RACKETEERS IN EXILE"
Geo. BANCROFT - Evelyn VENABLE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Fredric March—Janet Gaynor
"A STAR IS BORN"
Wendy Barrie—Ray Milland
"WINGS OVER HONOLULU"
KIR. 4580 Harvard Square

Sailing, Sailing . . . —*By Pap'*


HAROLD S.
-VANDERBILT-
SKIPPERED TWO DEFENDING YACHTS TO VICTORY IN THE AMERICA'S CUP RACES · ENTERPRISE IN 1930 AND RAINBOW IN 1934
YANKEE
-THE THREE YACHTS ARE BATTLING FOR THE ROLE OF DEFENDER AGAINST T.O.M. SOPWITH'S CHALLENGER
RAINBOW
RANGER
- VANDERBILT'S ENTRY SEEMS TO HAVE AN EDGE ON THE OTHER CONTENDERS
DAP

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Mullen Captures National Honors In Outboard Races

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—Jimmy Mullen and his little Class C speedster roared to the national collegiate individual outboard championship on Saratoga Lake yesterday, and dragged Princeton to the team throne in their wake.

Following up his world-record effort in spread-eagling the Class C field Saturday, the Richmond, Va., pilot continued piling up points yesterday behind Bob Rowland, William and Mary ace who swept the Class B competition.

He placed second, then third, and then second again with his outclass craft as Rowland bettered his own intercollegiate Class B record in each successive heat. And, to round out his two days' work, he went on to capture both heats of the college handicap which wound up the program.

Mullen amassed all the 3389 points that enabled Princeton to supplant Dartmouth as team champion. Similarly, Rowland accounted for all of William and Mary's 2119, taking runner-up honors for the individual championship and bringing his school second team award.

Art Wullschleger took third individual honors with 2044 points that gave Cornell third team prize; Jack Scarborough's 1423 placed both him and Dartmouth in fourth positions, and Tommy Tyson, Stevens Tech pilot who finished competition Saturday by sweeping Class A, was fifth with 1271.

Rowland, stepping up his speed with each successive heat, enabled William and Mary to give Dartmouth a merry chase as he sliced more and more seconds off the national collegiate record for Class B boats.

He turned in heat victories at 46.225, 46.320 and 46.512 miles per hour to better the mark of 44.177 he set last year. The world record is 47.096.

A new national scholastic champion was crowned during the day as Jack Vandeman, Red Bank, N. J., student at Rutgers Prep, scored his eighth victory in nine heats to replace Gar Wood Jr. on the title throne. Wood did not defend his championship.

Vandeman, who swept all six Class A and Class C events Saturday, had his stride interrupted in the opening heat of the Class B races yesterday. He started half a lap behind the field, but made up enough distance to finish third behind Dave Ulrich, Tome School, and Miss Jane Hallas, Porter Junior High, Syracuse.

Billy Winn Qualifies

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—Billy Winn, red-shirted Detroit driver, became the first American to complete qualifications for the international Vanderbilt Cup automobile race, Saturday, when he combined three speed trials in one 30-mile dash yesterday over the Roosevelt raceway. Winn was clocked at an average of 81.079 in his Miller special and 132.1 miles an hour on the straightway. A crowd of 12,000 watched Winn qualify and got its biggest thrill when the Detroit driver outraced Attilio Marinoni, chief test driver for the Alfa-Romeo team, in a 25-mile duel.

De Capriles Epée Victor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28 (AP)—Showing his superiority in every department of the game, José de Capriles, present national épée champion, won all three divisions of the Great Lakes fencing tournament at the Great Lakes Exposition yesterday. De Capriles made a clean sweep in the sabre and open foils division and won four out of five matches in the épée section. In the contests for women, Marguerite Grasson, New Haven, Conn., won 3 and lost 2.

Schumacher Takes Title

DENVER, June 28 (AP)—Don Schumacher of Dallas won the trans-Mississippi golf championship yesterday by defeating Eddie Held, St. Louis veteran and twice former champion, 1 up in 36 holes. Schumacher dropped a three-foot putt for a birdie 4 on the 36th hole to win. He had to come from behind as Held posted a four-hole lead at the 18th and was still two up after 27 holes.

On Sport's Horizon

College Players in East

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—With the national intercollegiates back East once more, with a record-breaking entry list, the suburban area of New York City is enjoying this week one of its old-time gala crowds of college players, as a considerable part of the 132 players who took part at Merion headed this way over the week end. They will fill both the Nassau Country Club invitation lawn tennis tournament at Glen Cove and the eastern intercollegiates at Richmond County Country Club, which have been starving for stars during the stay of the players at Chicago, full to overflowing.

Nassau, which starts on Wednesday, will get the pick of the leaders, topped by Ernest Sutter, of Tulane, national intercollegiate champion for the second year, as well as many of the others who came through to the later rounds, but the Eastern will also profit by the shift, as it also has a record-breaking list, well over any previous year, with 70 odd in the singles, representing 30 colleges from all over the continent.

Gardner Mulloy, University of Miami, who won last year, heads the seeded list, and others will include Julius Heldman, University of California at Los Angeles, now holder of the National junior title, who was eliminated by the Tulsa sensation, Gerin Cameron, in the semifinal of the National, after one of the most terrific battles ever staged on the Merion courts, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, the match lasting two hours and a half; and the pick of the eastern colleges.

The elders of the game staged an unusual tournament in connection with the intercollegiates at Merion, with such old-time college stars as William J. Clothier, Dwight F. Davis, R. Norris Williams 2d, Charles S. Garland, Watson M. Washburn, and William J. Sulloway, whose son was a member of the Harvard team, and Joseph W. Wear Jr., who captained the Davis Cup team two years ago, teaming up with several lesser known players in a doubles tournament.

The continuation of so many of the Merion players in further grass-court tournaments proves once more that the claim which sent the tournament West to be played on clay two years ago, was not well founded; that they would hark back to Chicago right away, where a series of clay court events are scheduled. But only a few of them departed, mostly local players in that section.

The final tryouts for the cars which will compete in the George Vanderbilt Cup automobile race next Saturday, got under way on Saturday, with the foreign stars delaying their final tests until next Wednesday. Under the rules, the contestants must stage three 10-mile trips over the course, and the average for the three will determine the order of starting, with the 20 fastest selected for the big race. Most of the foreign drivers are already on the course, but the Germans will not arrive until Tuesday, and the others are postponing their tryouts until the arrival of the latter.

Motorboat enthusiasts of all sorts, will have plenty of regattas from which to pick and choose this coming month, as practically every day of July will have one or more regattas, all the way from Maine to California. Over Independence day, no less than 15 are listed, topped by the Virginia Gold Cup series at Hampton, Va., which runs through three days. The next week-end will see the New York State outboard championships at Geneva, N. Y., while the Pacific coast will headline with the international cruiser race, this year from Port Madison, Washington, to Vancouver, later in the month.

South Africa Wins at Rugby

SYDNEY, Aust. June 28 (CP)—South Africa scored a 9-5 victory over Australia in a Rugby test match played before 50,000 spectators Saturday. On a rain-sodden field the tourists won by two tries and a penalty goal to a goal.

Pacific Coast Tracksters Beat Big Ten Stars

MEMORIAL COLISEUM, LOS ANGELES, June 28 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference athletes defeated the Big Ten in a dual meet between picked squads before 20,000 spectators Saturday, 92 to 44.

Led by University of Southern California's crack squad of N. C. A. A. champions, the Coast Conference chalked up clean sweeps in the 400-yard dash, javelin, pole vault and discus.

The Big Ten, thanks to Indiana's great Don Lash and his teammates from the Midwest, captured the mile and two-mile runs, one-two-three. The 440-yard relay saw the Coast quartet of George Boone of U. S. C., Curtis Ledford and Lee Orr of Washington State and Stanford's Jack Weiershauser negotiate the lap in 40.7 seconds, equaling the unofficial world's record time made by a Southern California team in 1936.

The Big Ten boys were handicapped severely by the absence of their ace sprinter, Sam Stoller of Michigan, who could not compete because of a leg injury. They used a team of Bob Grieve, Illinois; Bob Lewis, Ohio State, and Fred Elliott and Bob Collier of Indiana.

Southern California's thunder birds, Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows, won the pole vault at 14ft. 6in., but missed at 15ft. one in three tries for a world's record. George Varoff, of Oregon, whose 14ft. 6½in. was good for a world mark until the Trojan pair did 14ft. 11 a month ago, stopped at 14ft.

Don Lash won his two favorite events, the mile in 4m. 9.4s., and the two-mile in 9m. 22.5s.—slow compared to his previous performances.

Chuck Beetham of Ohio State gained revenge in defeating his Trojan rival, Ross Bush, in the 880, but it was a near photo-finish. The winning time was 1m. 52.4s. Ross beat Beetham in the N. C. A. A. meet a week ago, both trailing Pittsburgh's Johnny Woodruff.

Woodruff ran an exhibition race against ex-Trojan Al Fitch but failed to make an impression in the 400-meter and 440-yard records.

The high hurdles found Troy's Roy Staley a comfortable winner in 14.6 as his chief rival, Bob Osgood of Michigan, went out of the picture after bumping a hurdle early in the dash. Osgood unplaced.

Mel Walker, Ohio State, took the high jump at 6ft. 8in., while Dave Albritton, his teammate and co-holder with Cornelius Johnson of the world's record at 6ft. 9¾in., made 6ft. 6in. to tie with Delos Thurber of U. S. C.

Big Leaguers Opposed To a Proposed Union

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Members of the three New York area major league teams, the Yankees, Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers, were virtually unanimous in opposition to a proposed baseball players' union, in a poll conducted by the New York Daily News yesterday.

Many of the world champion Yankees cast, the highest paid team in baseball, tore up letters proposing the union, the News said. The letters were sent by James Merrill, a New York business man fan, to every player in the big-time.

Generally, the players on the three clubs were inclined to the opinion that baseball is ideal, or close to it, for the players now. The old timers on the teams, the News said, chorused, "We've gotten along fine with the game as it is—why change it."

South African Bowlers Win

TORONTO, June 28 (CP)—By an 11-point margin, the touring South African bowlers won a match from a picked Toronto team at the Boulevard Club Saturday. It was nip-and-tuck affair most of the way with the visitors winning 119 to 108.

Cooper Golf Victor

PHILADELPHIA, June 28 (AP)—Lighthorse Harry Cooper of Chicago posted a last round 38—30—68 card Saturday for a total of 280 to win the 72-hole true temper golf tourney. Wiffy Cox of Washington, D. C., finished second with a 282.

National League All-Star Outfit Named by Terry

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The all-star squad with which the National League hopes to make it two straight over the American League at Washington, July 7, was announced today by Bill Terry, boss of the hand-picked forces, as a result of leading his Giants to a pennant last year.

The squad of 23 players, selected by Terry after consultation with rival strategists, includes all the headliners and, represents every league club.

Terry's own team tops the list with six delegates to the big show. The Chicago Cubs contribute five, the St. Louis Cardinals four, and the Pittsburgh Pirates three players.

The seven infielders named do not include a regular third baseman. Last year Pinky Whitney of the Phillies guarded the hot spot. Terry hasn't committed himself definitely yet, but the chances are he will assign the slugging Pirate shortstop, Arky Vaughan, to third base in the starting lineup, with Dick Bartell at short.

Dizzy Dean and Carl Hubbell, quite naturally, top the hurling staff. Each has appeared in three of the four previous all-star games. Hubbell was the hero in 1934, although the Nationals lost the game after he left the box. Dean was credited with the league's first victory, last year at Boston.

Terry named two managerial rivals, Frank Frisch of the Cardinals and Charlie Dressen of the Reds, as coaches. A new assignment, honorary coach, goes to Jesse Haines, dean of the National League pitchers.

Of the previous "three-timers" in the all-star game, only two are missing, Wally Berger, now with the Giants, and Lon Warneke, Cardinals' right-hander.

Here are Terry's selections, with years of previous all-star competitive appearances given in brackets:

Pitchers—Dizzy Dean, Cardinals (34-35-36); Carl Hubbell, Giants (34-35-36); Van Lingle Mungo, Dodgers (34); Cy Blanton, Pirates; Bucky Walters, Phillies; and Lee Grissom, Reds.

Catchers—Leo Hartnett, Cubs (33-34-35-36); Gus Mancuso, Giants (35); and Ernie Lombardi, Reds.

Infielders—Johnny Mize, Cardinals; Jimmy Collins, Cubs (35-36); Billy Herman, Cubs (34-35-36); Billy Jurges, Cubs; Arky Vaughan, Pirates (34-35); Dick Bartell, Giants (33); Burgess Whitehead, Giants (35).

Outfielders—Joe Medwick, Cardinals (34-35-36); Frank Demaree, Cubs (36); Paul Waner, Pirates (33-34-35); Pepper Martin, Cardinals (33-34-35); Mel Ott, Giants (34-35-36); Gene Moore, Bees, and Joe Moore, Giants (35).

Close Finish Before Yale Took Honors

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Final Standing

	W	L	R	H	PO	A	E
Yale	9	3	85	108	326	163	30
Harvard	8	4	77	102	302	116	29
Dartmouth	8	4	77	103	267	103	24
Pennsylvania	6	6	51	95	344	151	30
Columbia	5	7	58	111	291	158	49
Princeton	4	8	67	102	304	141	28
Cornell	2	10	46	87	277	128	36

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Yale is once more the champion of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, after a season that hung in the balance right until the next to last game in the final week of the three months' season. All the way through, the team from New Haven was well up among the leaders, but was never certain of the title until last Tuesday, when it defeated Harvard, 7 to 6, in the first of their home-and-home battles at the commencement exercises.

The Harvard team, which had started weakly, but developed as the season progressed, defeated the champions; 10 to 7, in the final game of the schedule, at Boston on Wednesday, leaving Yale only a one-game margin. That victory kept the Cambridge nine in second place, as a defeat would have put them behind Dartmouth, which led most of the way, but was relegated to a tie for second, when Harvard won both of its games from them, just before the commencement clashes.

Among the pitchers, while Bruce of Dartmouth stands at the head of the list, with five games won and none lost, after participating in eight games, the real leaders were Ted Horton, Yale, who pitched in 10 games, winning eight and losing two, Ingalls, Harvard, winning five and losing three.

Dartmouth was unquestionably the best batting team, with a team average of .288, but Columbia was close behind, with .281, and Yale third with .265. Yale excelled in fielding and Dartmouth was not far behind, while a swarm of errors by the Columbia fielders in the earlier games wrecked the chance that their strong batting deserved, headed by Hubert Schultze, who made 14 singles, three doubles and a home run, in 45 times at bat. Rolf Paine, of Princeton, made 19 hits in 42 times at bat, and Edward Collins Jr., Yale, 19 in 48, in addition to the individual record of five hits in five times at bat, including one double, against Columbia. G. E. T.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	36	24	.600
St. Louis	33	24	.593
New York	36	25	.590
Pittsburgh	32	27	.542
Brooklyn	27	30	.474
Cincinnati	24	35	.407
Philadelphia	24	36	.400
Boston	23	36	.390

Results June 26

Cincinnati 2, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 2, Chicago 1 (11 innings).
New York 5, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 6 (13 innings).

Results June 27

Boston 8, Cincinnati 2.
Boston 10, Cincinnati 5.
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 3.
New York 8, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	21	.640
Chicago	35	25	.583
Detroit	34	26	.567
Boston	31	24	.564
Cleveland	28	29	.491
Washington	26	33	.441
Philadelphia	20	36	.357
St. Louis	20	37	.351

Results June 26

St. Louis 7, Boston 1.
Detroit 5, New York 3.
Chicago 6, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 0.

Results June 27

Boston 8, St. Louis 0.
Boston 11, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 0.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 5, Washington 3.
New York 9, Detroit 5.

And Talking of . . . Diving

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

U. S. Divers Swoop Into British Pools

LONDON—The air over British swimming pools is to be positively thick with American fancy divers this summer. Well, five are announced, anyway—Pete Desjardins, partnered by Marian Mansfield; Harold ("Dutch") Smith, Elbert Root and Hank Akers. All engaged to meet an entertainment demand that did not exist before Desjardins put the intricate art of fancy diving into the headlines here, nearly four years ago.

The 1934 visit of "the Little Bronze Statue from Florida," as the newspapers dubbed him, coincided with a "boom" in British swimming, due to the building of many new and lavishly equipped pools, and the new "watching" public that had been created for diving gave Pete a tremendous reception wherever he went. His "act" was soon so popular that "House Full" notices had to be shown at the doors of most of the pools where he appeared.

Not only were the watchers thrilled by what they saw Pete do. Swimmers themselves were seized with a desire to emulate his achievements, and at the end of the 1934 season there were more British fancy divers seriously engaged in improving their skill than there had ever been before. Their number has been increasing ever since, and now, at almost any British pool of size, you may see queues of people at the diving boards, awaiting their turn to practice some of the simpler items in Pete's repertoire. Several of his more difficult dives, I may add, had never been seen in this country before he introduced them—a double "pike," for example, in the execution of which the toes are touched twice by the fingers and the body bent and straightened twice before entering the water from a 10-meter board.

Peerless Pete

Well, Pete came back in 1935 and again in 1936, when he covered over 12,000 miles in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Channel islands and the European Continent, and gave the benefit of his advice to some of the best British divers, then preparing for the Berlin Olympic Games. He is to cover most of this ground again between now and Oct. 7 next, and he is to be aided, as I have already told you, by 20-year-old Miss Mansfield of Chicago, winner of a beauty competition in which there were 12,000 entrants and American champion for women's low-board diving—a dual qualification of no mean order.

In the course of the past 15 years or so, it has been my good fortune to see many of the greatest athletic happenings in various parts of the world. If I were to attempt anything so inordinately difficult as to rank them in order of merit, as one does lawn tennis players, for example, a very high place in a very long and extremely debatable list would be allotted to Pete Desjardins' feat at Amsterdam (Netherlands), in 1928, when he won both the springboard and the highboard championships at the Olympic Games. It was not so much what he did—though that was remarkable enough—as the way he did it.

Judges of fancy diving are more noted for their ability to disagree as to the quality of a dive than they are for their tendency to be unanimous, and yet for two of Pete's offerings on that occasion they showed 100 per cent agreement and gave him a full award of points—10 from each of the five judges. For his full program Desjardins averaged 9.2 points per dive out of a possible 10. The whole business can be rated as the finest achievement to date in international competitive diving.

German Star

Probably the finest high diver among Europeans today is Johann Weiss of Germany. And this fact, in a measure, is due to the successful coaching ability of the American who, at Los Angeles, U. S. A., in 1932, succeeded Desjardins as Olympic highboard champion — "Dutch" Smith. Unless you had the good fortune to be in Berlin last August it is difficult to realize how near Weiss came to following in his mentor's footsteps by winning the Olympic highboard title.

Weiss was in the process of giving a splendid display and was working up the appreciative crowd to a high pitch of excitement when he failed to go straight up into a handstand for a hand balance, cut through and isander. The tariff value of this dive is 2.2 and Weiss's false start (the sort of error he would not normally expect to make once in a score of attempts) caused the judges to mark him on a scale with a seven points, instead of a 10 points, maximum. At the end of the competition, his total was 110.15 against 113.58 of the victor, Marshall Wayne, U. S. A.

One of the chief powers in British diving is the Highgate Club, which at the outset of the present season invited Weiss, A. Randerath, Germany, and R. Heinkele of France to come to London for a match with Freddy Hodges, England's young springboard champion, and three of his Highgate teammates, W. J. Ewart, J. W. Slovold and C. Johnson. Weiss was in excellent form and took first place in four out of five events.

It is under Highgate's auspices that "Dutch" Smith is carrying out his tour in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, from mid-June until October. In this period light relief in the matter of exhibition diving will be provided by Hank Akers and Elbert Root, who specialize in acrobatics. The former was over here last summer with Jimmy Rae. Elbert, you may recall, took second place in the Olympic highboard championship last year and won the United States springboard championship the year before.

Empire Games

Britain's star divers of both sexes have a special incentive to concentrate upon improvement this year, with a view to gaining inclusion in the English team that will be sent to Sydney, Australia, for the third British Empire Games next February. That should be a wonderful trip, and I understand that the swimmers and divers who make it will find waiting for them "down under" one of the finest swimming baths in the world, the North Sydney Olympic Pool, opened in March, 1936, and constructed at a cost of $200,000. So you can be sure that this summer the aces of amateur diving here will be polishing up such things as their isander (half-gainer), running, with pike. Meanwhile, the likes of us labor away at,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"The three-quarter Tryer, sideways, with flop."

House of Sutter Claims Fourth College Trophy

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 28 (AP)—Ernest Sutter, of Tulane University, has retained his national intercollegiate tennis singles championship by sweeping through Gerin Cameron of Tulsa University, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, on the turf courts of the Merion Cricket Club.

The house of Sutter now can place the fourth college titular trophy on its mantle, Ernest's brother Clifford won the championship on the same court in 1930 and 1932. Ernest captured his first title last year on the clay courts of Northwestern University.

The doubles championship was won by the University of California team of Richard Bennett and Paul Newton. They defeated Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess of the University of Chicago, in four sets, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 9—7.

Cameron was able to offer sustained resistance only at the start of the second set when he carried his service twice to square the set at 2-all. In the first and third sets he was left at the post, rallying only when Sutter all but had them won.

The 24-year-old Oklahoman was armed with none of the weapons that enabled him to upset Robert Kamrath, of Texas, in the quarter-finals, and Julius Heldman, of the University of California at Los Angeles in the semifinals. His deadly backhand Friday never once flashed, clearing the road for Sutter to attack from all angles.

Sutter, whose appetite was whetted by his five-set semifinal victory Friday over Richard Bennett of California, closed in on his opponent with an orthodox plan of attack. He followed his first serve and forcing shots to the net to finish his attack with emphatic volleys. Cameron was powerless to break up this procedure.

Reshevsky Holds Lead In Chess Tournament

KEMERI, Latvia, June 28 (AP)—Samuel Reshevsky, United States champion, defeated S. Landau of Holland in the tenth round yesterday to hold the lead in the international chess masters tournament here.

Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia gained two points and tied for second place with Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France. The summary:

First Board—L. Rellstab, Germany, adjourned with W. Hasenfuss, Latvia.

Second—R. Fine, United States, drew with P. Keres, Estonia.

Third—H. Berg, Latvia, adjourned with V. Petrow, Latvia.

Fourth—E. Steiner, Hungary, defeated E. Book, Finland.

Fifth—A. Apscheneek, Latvia, drew with G. Stahlberg, Sweden.

Sixth—Alekhine defeated W. Ozols, Latvia.

Seventh—V. Mikenas, Lithuania, adjourned with Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland.

Eighth—Reshevsky defeated Landau.

Ninth—Flohr defeated M. Feigin, Latvia.

Adjourned Game—Flohr defeated Landau.

Leading scorers: Reshevsky, 8½-1½; Alekhine and Flohr, 7-3; Petrow and Steiner, 6½-2½; Keres, 6½-3½; Apscheneek, 6-4½; Tartakower, 5½-3½; Stahlberg, 4½-4½.

Hedges Roars to New Motorboat Speed Mark

NORTH EAST, Md., June 28 (AP)—Eddie Hedges of Atlantic City, N. J., sent his Class A inboard motor boat, "Mysterious Eagle," roaring to a new world's record yesterday in the closing events of the North East River Yacht Club's regatta.

Hedges' official speed, sanctioned by the American Power Boat Association, was 30.5 miles per hour. The old record of 28.84 miles per hour was set by George Ward of Wilmington, Del., in his "G. B. Wees" at Harve De Grace, Md., in 1933.

English Cricketers Lead

LONDON, June 28 (CP)—Slashing centiures by Wally Hammond and Joseph Hardstaff gave England a capital start Saturday in the initial test cricket match against New Zealand. At the close of play England's score stood at 370 runs for 7 wickets. The veteran Hammond and the young Nottinghamshire professional came to England's rescue after two wickets had fallen for 31 runs. They defied the antipodean attack until after the tea interval, the Gloucesterman hitting up 140 runs and Hardstaff 114.

Five Yankees Make American All-Star Team

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Let the arguments now begin!

For here, fans, is the hand-picked squad which will represent the American League against the National League's best in the fifth annual all-star game at Washington's Griffith Stadium, home of the Senators, Wednesday, July 7.

Selected by Manager Joe McCarthy of the world champion New York Yankees, who will pilot the American League team by virtue of having led his club to its league title last year, and whose picks were based on suggestions from the other seven managers, the squad lines up thus:

Pitchers—Vernon Gomez, New York; Lefty Grove, Boston; Mel Harder, Cleveland; Wes Ferrell, Washington; Monty Stratton, Chicago, and Tommy Bridges, Detroit.

Catchers—Bill Dickey, New York; Rick Ferrell, Washington, and Luke Sewell, Chicago.

Infielders—Lou Gehrig and Bob Rolfe, New York; Jimmy Foxx and Manager Joe Cronin, Boston; Charley Gehringer and Hank Greenberg, Detroit; Harland Clift, St. Louis, and Buddy Myer, Washington.

Outfielders—Earl Averill, Cleveland; Roy (Beau) Bell, St. Louis; Roger Cramer, Boston; Joe DiMaggio, New York; Wally Moses, Philadelphia, and Gerald Walker, Detroit.

Five of these stalwarts, Gehrig, Gomez, Dickey, Foxx and Gehringer, have been members of every American League squad since the all-star game was inaugurated in 1933 at Chicago. Nine others, Grove, Cramer, Cronin, Harder, Averill, the Ferrell brothers, Myer and Di Maggio, have seen action in baseball's prize mid-summer event. The remaining nine rank as "rookies" in this kind of baseball warfare.

In collecting a force for making the junior circuit's bid to resume domination over the older league, interrupted for the only time last year when the Nationals won, 4 to 3, at Boston, McCarthy will have at his disposal four right-handed hurlers, Harder, Wes Ferrell, Bridges and Stratton. Grove and Gomez will take care of the left-handed pitching. There may be arguments over the absence of Detroit's Roxie Lawson, Red Ruffing and Monte Pearson of the Yankees, or Buck Newsom of Boston, among others.

A notable absentee will be Ben Chapman of Boston, who played in each of the previous games. As befits their position as champions of the baseball world, the Yankees have five men on the squad of 23, with Detroit and Boston runners-up at four each. Washington has three, Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis two each, and Philadelphia one, giving every club representation.

McCarthy's organization for the big one-day stand will be rounded out by Art Fletcher of the Yanks, and Del Baker of Detroit, coaches; Dave Keefe, Philadelphia, batting practice pitcher; John Schulte of the Yankees, bull-pen catcher, and Mike Martin of Washington, as trainer.

Cunningham Betters Nurmi's 1925 Mark

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, holder of the world mile record, was successful in one-half of his campaign to annex two more records Saturday when he ran a mile and one half in 6:34 at the all-sports carnival held by the Metropolitan A. A. U., at Randall's Island Stadium.

Cunningham bettered the previous record of 6:42.5, made by Paavo Nurmi of Finland in 1925, by more than eight seconds. The mile and a half standard is not accepted as an official world record, however, being listed with the other odd-distance races under the heading of "noteworthy performances."

The speedy Kansan ran after a hurried automobile trip from Passaic, N. J., where he had failed in an attempt to break the world half-mile record at the New Jersey state championship meet. He ran a paced 880-yards in 1:57.8 as compared to Ben Eastman's record of 1:49.8.

Women's All-Stars Win

BEDMINSTER, N. J., June 28 (AP)—The All-Star eastern women's polo team yesterday won the final game of the first East-West women's polo series, scoring 10 goals to the visitors' 2, at Burnt Mills Polo Club.

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You will enjoy the atmosphere of our NEW location—smartly furnished—air conditioned—plus our old high standard of food and service.
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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

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HIGH prices paid in cash for worn-old fur coats; Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and others. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. Opp. Macy's. Chickering 4-4408.

Governor's Island To Be Bird Refuge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Governor's Island, headquarters of Second Corps Area, United States Army, takes on a new additional role today when Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, commanding, starts a program for the development of a bird sanctuary.

The island lies in the path of two migratory routes frequently in use by numerous types of birds, and in order to encourage them to stop on the island, General McCoy has had 10 bird baths installed at various points on the reservation and others are being added. Trees and shrubs will be planted to carry out a plan designed to provide the necessary food and shelter for these winged visitors. Ten or more kinds of birds live on the island, and General McCoy thinks that 20 breeding species can be encouraged to establish themselves there.

Co-operating in the project are William Vogt, ornithologist of the National Association of Audubon Societies; Col. Adelno Gibson, U. S. A., director of boys' activities on Governor's Island; Maj. John A. Ott, U. S. A.; Capt. W. H. Brunke, U. S. A.; Leo Novak, Works' Progress Administration superintendent of planting on Governor's Island; Walter V. Brown, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and the boy scouts on the island.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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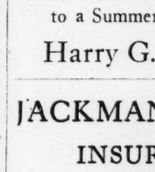

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We Have Them
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Shoes for the Entire Family
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Fancy Mending — Linens, Laces. Shirt Collars turned, 25 cents. References
Mail Orders Filled
Mrs. FANNIE E. ROBINSON
2312 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.
Dial 40348

Henry W. Woody
Funeral Home
Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.
Richmond, Va. Dial 3-2887

TRADE MARK
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149
Meats, Fresh Vegetables, MONITOR Advertised NATIONAL Products

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824
Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Clover
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Make our Store your headquarters
Campbell Avenue and Henry Street
Beautiful collection of Summer Dresses —we specialize in half-sizes.

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

THACKSTON MOTOR CO.
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
OLDSMOBILE
Sales and Service
502 Fourth Ave. Phone 8107

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street
Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

Princess SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

KROPFF BROS.
Jewelry
Metropolitan Theatre Building
Morgantown, W. Va.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EDMONTON (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27743, 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alta.

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
You never pay more at Edmonton's own store.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Limited
Legal and Commercial Stationers
Printers—Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23855

Hudson's Bay Company
Are you planning to go on a summer vacation? Let the "Bay" in Edmonton be your guide to holiday economy.

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Your Bridal Coiffure
Will be an exquisite setting for misty veil and "going-away" hat if created by the "Bay" hair stylists! Inquire about our controlled permanents!
"Bay" Beauty Salon, Third Floor

new METHOD
CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

SHOES
from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes
MANAGER
STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 PORTAGE AVENUE

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. ANDREWS

You are invited to make
The Sign of the Anchor
your port-of-call for
Imported Linens
Woollens—Gifts
WATER ST. ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Luxuria

by HARRIET HUBBARD AYER

Improves Any Skin.

Unlike ordinary creams, Luxuria takes two minutes, not two weeks, to prove its worth. Try it once . . . you'll use it always. 60c to $3.55.

Sold only at

ROBINSON'S
in HAMILTON!

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Geo. E. Logan & Sons

FUNERAL HOME

Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.

Moderate Prices

Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

CUMMING

The Clothier

SUMMER STYLE PARADE

Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.

For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 117

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER Branch Manager

OTTAWA

HARVEY H. HYDE

BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS

Quality and Service

610 Somerset St. 831 BANK ST.
Sherwood 97 C. 488, 489, 490

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 630

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

"THE ROOF TREE"

Delightfully Situated Opposite Victoria Museum

COMFORTABLE ROOMS. EXCELLENT BOARD—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
152 Argyle Avenue Tel. Carling 748

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kenwood 5608 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

A Summer Service

Right to your cottage door we go this summer bringing a complete Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service in the area within 80 miles of Toronto.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
LIMITED

J. L. CHISHOLM

QUALITY SHOES

2282 Bloor St. W. Ly. 1967

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

FELKER BROS.

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

DOAN

COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Your Patronage Is Solicited

COAL COKE

LL. 3131

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Arthur W. Miles

Undertaker - Embalmer

FUNERAL CHAPEL

30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

HELEN SIMPSON

Flowers

2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Second Annual
Mid-Summer
SALE
AT
LINDSAY STUDIOS

Reductions From 20% to 50%

Only-Twice-a-Year Opportunity to Purchase at Substantial Savings.

48 Bloor St. West
KI. 6868

Open Every Evening to 10 O'Clock

Marigold Dairies
LIMITED

Toronto owned and operated

424 EGLINTON AVE. W. MO. 1179

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS

We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets

The Coronation Decoration on the exterior of our building is still on view.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux

FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK

Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL

***DOLLARD 4601**

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

SILVER FOXES

Priced Very Reasonably
Also Spring Capes and Swagger Coats

JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Manufacturing Furriers
Lancaster 7029 1198 Phillips Square
Convenient Terms Arranged

LINENS

of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS
in a wonderful variety of new designs and weaves.

JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

LIFE INSURANCE

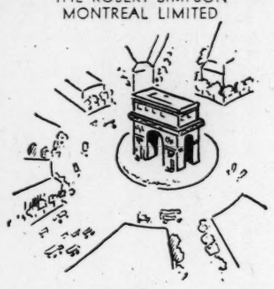
In Canadian or British currencies. Annuities placed. Rates on application.

A. R. HOWELL
204 Notre Dame West, Montreal
MArquette 3433

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED



THE FRENCH SALON . . . of Smart Millinery

On the Second Floor you'll find this Exclusive Salon of imported millinery modes . . . exquisite models offering a comprehensive selection for matron or miss . . . tailored or dressy types, of petite or cartwheel proportions.

Simpson's

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"

BURBERRY COATS

English Haberdashery, Topcoats, Suits, Hats and Shoes

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

Parisienne Beauty Salon

Specialist in Permanent Waving

ELwood 7436, S. 1, 5175 Sherbrooke W. (At Marlowe Ave.)
MRS. F. WILLIAMS

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

CROWN BAKERY

Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Phone 93196
and
Our driver will call gladly

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

European Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATLETS

LONDON, South Kensington, phone KEN. 9051—Large lofty rooms, with breakfast; quiet house overlooking gardens, near Christian Science church, garage, underground and on bus route. Box W-763—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON—Detached house; freehold, 2 reception, 6 bedrooms (h. and c. in 4), modern bathroom; e. l., gas, central heating, garage, good garden; £1450. "Marlowes," Crown Hill, Norwood. (Streatham 7270).

HOUSES TO LET

N. DEVON—Cottage to let near sea; sleep four. Write Mackintosh, 44, Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

MOTOR CARS Every make supplied, new or used. HIRE PURCHASE. HIRE CARS for touring with fixed repurchase price.
MORGANS MOTORS
119 Queens Road, Bayswater, London, W. 2
Phone BAYswater 0965

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, Victoria—2-roomed office to let unfurnished; suitable practitioner; 2nd floor; lift; £85 including heating and cleaning. Box M-357, BCM/CSM, London.

REGENT STREET—Two small connecting offices to let on 4th floor; facing Oxford Circus; good light, lift, central heating. Apply owner, ALAN McAFEE, 38, Dover Street, London, W. 1

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician
140, Park Lane, London, W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 3194

W. E. JONES F. B. O. A. F. N. A. O.
(Trading as J. Whitehouse). Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. Every optical need supplied. Vic: 6085.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Well-appointed single or double room, southern exposure; overlooking quiet Kensington Square; private family; excellent home cooking; every comfort. Flaxman 1756. Box M-2591, BCM/CSM, London.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Chauffeuse-secretary for lady living in Hampstead. MRS. RICHOUX, 39, Lyndale Avenue, Childs Hill, N. W. 2.

SURREY—September; experienced daily governess, athletic, some music; for girl of 7; live out; small furnished flat over garage available. FABER, Avenue Lodge, Ham Common.

POST WANTED

COMMERCIAL artist, 30, experienced figure drawings, still life, catalogue illustrations, show cards, in-line, wash and colour; also architectural perspectives. Box W-780, BCM/CSM, London.

GENTLEWOMAN, experienced teacher French and German, visits; specially successful with diffident pupils; thorough foundation given in school subjects. Bays. 3073. Box W-653, BCM/CSM, London.

HUNGARIAN (23), qualified agricultural engineer, speaking perfect French and German, wishes home refined English family where he could tutor boys from 15 years in French and German and gain for himself practical experience in agriculture and knowledge of English. JOHN KUDELKA, Wekerle, Sandor Ucca 19, Budapest, Hungary.

YOUNG electrician, at present with well-known company, seeks responsible position with prospects; experienced in administrative and operative duties. DOBSON, 97 Potter St., Northwood Hills, Middx.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho 3302

REPAIRS

HIGH-CLASS Boot and Shoe Repairers. C. W. SENE & SONS, 95 Felsham Road, London, S. W. 15 (Rinz Putney 0834)

ROOMS TO LET

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2.—Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms. Bay 3039.

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London

LONDON—Attractive bed-sitting room in comfortable maisonette available for short or long period from July. Phone Park 8327. Box W-383, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20 Bramham Gardens, Earls Court. Flax. 1663.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans; gas fires; telephones; ladies; from 12/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902

LONDON—Flatlet. Bed-sittingrooms; (ladies); quiet house; near Christian Science church; view mornings. Park 7110. 29, Kensington Place W.8.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 7 Lexham Gardens, W. 8—Comfort and privacy; artistically furnished divan rooms, with every modern appointment; competent staff; single and double from 25/-; 5 minutes Kensington High Street. Western 8085.

TEACHERS

ELOCUTION, Public Speaking, Dramatic Art—Classes and private tuition. Miss Sylvia Read, L. G. S. M. (Eloc.), R. A. D. A. (Dip.). 1 Penywern Rd., London, S. W. 5. Flaxman 5184.

GEOFFREY FLOWERS visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 62 Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3. Ph. Greenwich 2780.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR
TOWN HOUSES, FLATS
and
COUNTRY RESIDENCES
Apply to the leading London Agents
MESSRS.
COLLINS AND COLLINS
37 South Audley Street,
Grosvenor Sq., London, W. 1.

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS
3a, WIMPOLE STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Telephone Langham 1095 (3 lines)
Also represented in Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo

Advisory Agents for all classes of Property. Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys, and Sales by Auction of Real Estate and Furniture and Effects throughout London and the Country
Specialists in the management of property and collection of Rents.

For PROPERTY INVESTMENTS consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Also houses for occupation

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident proprietor. Large sunny rooms QUIET. Modern appointments.

LONDON, 14 Devonshire Terrace, W. 2. Paddington 3280—Newly furnished and decorated modern bed-sitting rooms, all with gas fire, hot and cold water, P. O. phone and radio; from 27/6 including breakfast, bath and full service; quiet house and excellent position; French and German spoken.

LONDON—Bed and breakfast; quiet house; terms moderate. MACKAY & JAMES, 6 Torrington Sq., W. C. 1. Tel. Museum 5295.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15 New Cross 0496

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEATHER BANK
St. Peters Road, Parkstone near Bournemouth. Happy home life with loving efficient care offered to children from babyhood, by Miss Marjorie Minoch, graduate of Mothercraft and Domestic Science Schools. Entire charge undertaken or temporary and holiday periods. Outdoor life. Safe sea bathing. Froebel nursery classes for children 2-5 years and Primary 5-8 years, held at home. Day pupils welcomed. Opportunity for older children to attend good day schools in district.

WALTON-ON-THAMES—Happy holidays for children; lovely garden, games and picnics; every care and attention; moderate terms. Roxbury, Rydens Road. Tel. 547

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA." Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

RELIABLE Secretarial Staff; permanent or temporary supplied without charge to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20, Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White). 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30 Sat. 10-12

FLATS TO LET

BRYANSTON COURT, London, W. 1—To be let, beautifully furnished and decorated flat; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms and kitchen; rent 9 gns. p. w. Box W-781, BCM/CSM, London.

TEDDINGTON, Middx.—First floor self-contained flat to let, unfurnished, in lady's own house; free July; use garden; near station. Apply 17, Elmfield Avenue.

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

JULIAN
(L. Owen)
Furnishing Consultant
Designer of Interiors
A NEW FURNISHING SERVICE
Whatever you need
Phone Wes. 8758
or write Box W-779—BCM/CSM, London,
AND ARRANGE APPOINTMENT
Why not call in an Expert to help you plan your Furnishing and Supervise it for you?
ELIMINATING WORRY AND CONFUSION
and
SAVING TIME AND MONEY

Charles H. Baber

Scientific Footfitting

The largest and most up to date collection of

AMERICAN SHOES
(AAAA to D fittings)
IN LONDON

NO FOOT TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT
Latest Styles and Materials
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1., near Queens Hall
Charles H. Baber Ltd.
Also at 140, Regent Street, W. 1

GRIFFIN'S STORES

10-14 Portland Road, Holland Park
Park 8879

Grocery and Provisions
Fruiterer Greengrocer

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt attention
Motor delivery London and District daily.
69 ABINGDON RD. KENSINGTON. W. 8.
WESTERN 0921

STYLE COMFORT

Diana Shoes for Ladies

Expert Shoe Fitting Service

A. STINSON LTD.

176 Earls Court Rd., London, S. W. 5

LONDON GARDENS

Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
KEN. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3
KEN. 7288
17 Church Street, W. 8
WES. 7285
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7
KEN. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

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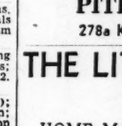

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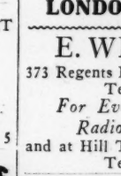

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A bit of strong-arm motion of days gone by is referred to in today's cryptic message. And, umm! what results it produced!

ZYX VUT-SRQYPVOXT PNX-

NLXRJ SLXXKXL JRI OVZ YRHX

GXXO FE ZV ZYX JVTXLO

XUXNZLPN LXSLPDXLRZVL PO

UVVBQ. GFZ RQ R UPZZUX

YVJX DIJORQPFJ PZ YRT SXC

XAFRUQ.

Factual Figuring

To the number of cents in 4-5 of one dollar —— add the percentage of profit gained in buying an article for 25 cents and selling it for 35 cents ——; subtract the cost in cents of a peck of apples at $1.20 a bushel ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the State of the U. S. which borders on the fewest number of other States ——; and divide by the number of States of the U. S. that are perfectly rectangular ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Vacation time suggests setting up our TENT and trying CAMP life. In other words, try changing TENT to CAMP in 6 moves.

How Many Pupils?

A schoolteacher, being asked how many scholars she had, said that if she had as many more, one half as many, and one quarter as many, she would have 99. How many pupils did she have?

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, the synonym for the first word has been checked by way of example. Try finding the others:

1	direction	balance	
2	adherent	expenditure	
3	alliance	course	1
4	particle	provender	
5	cluster	fissure	
6	poise	clique	
7	excuse	partisan	
8	cleft	scrap	
9	outlay	bunch	
10	fodder	pretext	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

49

"See You at Sanborn's"

While we were in the City of Mexico, if I heard "Well, I'll meet you tomorrow at Sanborn's" once, I heard it a hundred times—it is the great meeting place of the tourists.

Not only is Sanborn's in the very heart of things, it is a satisfying bit of home for the American who has stood things about as long as he should be expected to without a good old chocolate ice cream soda—or anything else typically American. The food in the spacious and high-roofed patio brings back memories of the best in American cooking; the curio and art section offers the choicest of Mexican things at prices not too high, considering the confidence of genuineness; and the perfume and toilet goods counter comes near to competing with the lowest prices.

The famous establishment occupies the historic Casa de los Azulejos (Kah'-sah day loce Ah-soo-lay'-hoce—"the house of tiles"), a fantastic block-long building literally covered with ornate blue tiles.

You will be in Mexico only a few short hours before noting that glazed tiles are about the thing in putting the finishing touches on a building. And the story goes that Don Rodrigo de Vivero Y Aberrucia, an industrious merchant and mill owner, despaired of the future of his good-looking madcap son, Don Luis, whose "extravagant clothes, good horses, and splendid feasts were much more to his taste than huge ledgers or accounts of sugar mills."

The father on one occasion said, disparagingly, "You will never build a house of tiles, my son." (This was the common reproach to spendthrift sons.) Evidently, this was the kind of jab in the ribs the youngster had been needing; for he got down to business, acquired the edifice we are describing, and rebuilt it and covered every foot of it with glazed tiles. If there was ever a house of tiles, this is it!

The building, then, stands as a constant encouragement to young folks to make good; it is a monument to perseverance. And, appropriately enough, the business itself stands as a proof of what careful merchandising and courageous enterprise can accomplish.

Two brothers pioneered in the undertaking. About 35 years ago Walter and Frank A. Sanborn came down here, and after the most modest of beginnings, they opened up the American Pharmacy, near the present site. After two busy years, the name was changed to Sanborn Brothers; and another two successful years made it necessary for them to acquire larger quarters, with a mail order department. By 1909 the business had grown to such an extent that some of the older assistants were taken into the company as stockholders; and in 1912 Walter Sanborn retired from active connection.

Increasing success attended the continuing efforts, and in 1919 the famous ("House of Tiles"--a sixteenth century landmark — was leased. And a hive of activity it is! Frank Sanborn's two sons, Francis and Jack, are capable executives.

There was some talk when I was in the capital that the lease did not have much longer to run, but every American will hope that it will be renewed. Or else Sanborn's may have to take over the $20,000,000 National Theater. — **Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Tentmaker of Tarsus

We learn from Acts 18:3 that Paul was a tentmaker, and it is of interest to discover that a considerable proportion of those who, like him, came from Tarsus, followed the same trade.

The reason for this is doubtless to be sought in the fact that on the neighboring Taurus range of mountains, there were pastured great numbers of goats, which provided the hair from which was woven a rough cloth used mainly for the making of sails or tents.

Tentmaking was an occupation which required few tools, and Paul was able to carry it on during the course of his missionary journeys. For instance we find him undertaking this work at Corinth (Acts 18:3) and again at Thessalonica (I Thess. 2:9). By plying this trade the apostle was able to support himself; but this meant long hours of unremitting toil, for such work was poorly paid, as well as being considered as of little importance.

What They Say

Difference of Opinion

"Don't suppose for a minute that Europeans or Americans are the only people who can be shocked or amused at the weird ways of strangers. Why, an East African would look on with amazement to see a white man spread butter on his bread. He would think what we would think if we saw the African spread cold cream on bread and eat it."—Matthew Stirling.

Radio's Advance

"Measured by the advance made in other fields, radio in the last 10 years has lived a century. Perhaps it may crowd a thousand years into the next decade."—David Sarnoff.

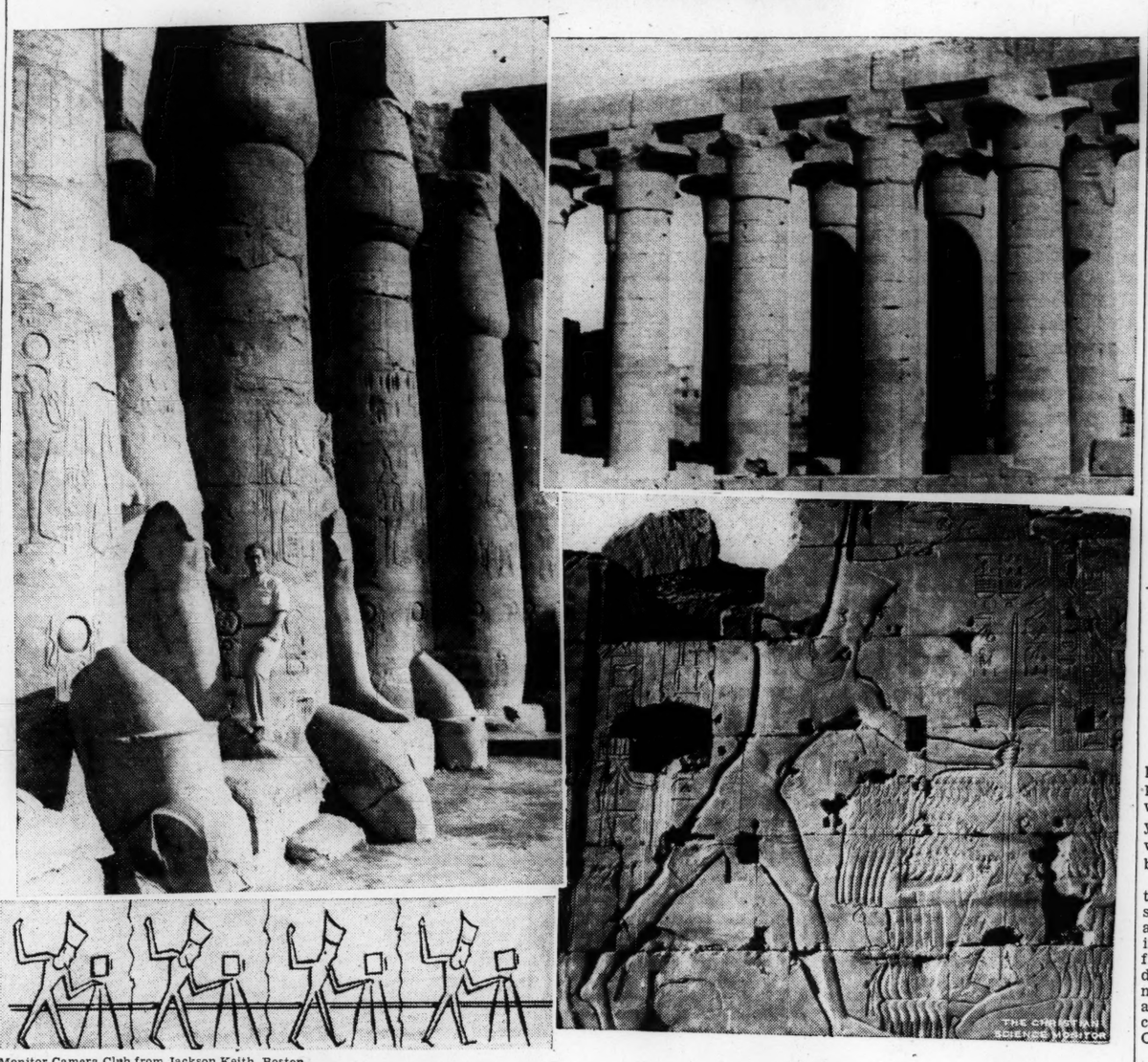
Boosts Prices

"Every dollar of taxes collected by the Government from industry is a dollar added to the cost of goods and services."—Eugene G. Grace.

Individual Observance

"Go your way with serenity, to see things as they are and not as they seem to someone else, for no one else is you."—Dr. John Edgar Park.

The Massive Grandeur That Is Luxor



Monitor Camera Club from Jackson Keith, Boston

Views of the Stately Colonnade of the Temple of Luxor, Egypt, One of the Greatest of the Monuments of Ancient Thebes. The Temple Structure Was Erected by Amenhotep III, and the Columns Shown Above Are 50 Feet High

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Who Is Your Right Hand Neighbor?

This game is good for a group where a number of guests are strangers to one another. All players sit in a circle and arise, one at a time, stating their names. The hostess stands in the center and points out some one to begin the game by arising and telling the group the name of her right hand neighbor.

If the neighbor is correctly named she rises and bows, if incorrectly named, she remains seated, and the one making the mistake leaves the circle. Thus the game goes on round the group.

When the round is made, those who remain in the ring are privileged to demand such forfeits as they desire from the ones who have lost their places.

If the guessers are familiar with the names of those present, the game may be played by having each arise in turn telling his name and the street on which he lives. The game then proceeds as above, except that the street must be correctly added in each instance for the player to keep his place in the circle.—A. C. H., York, Penna.

Quotation for Today

NO MAN or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure, and good, without the world being better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Brevities

Toledo Blade: There'll always be more or less trouble until the Department of Agriculture finds a way to cross a dust-bowl with a flooded valley.

Detroit News: A riverman on the Ohio has lived the last 10 years in a sunken barge. Each night at 10 he winds the clock and puts the catfish out.

Montreal Herald: There is still room for improvement in the radio. The microphone should have a gadget to let the speaker know when you tune him out.

Punch: "Punctuation even can bring a picture to the mind," says an essayist. Don't look now, but isn't the thing at the end of this sentence an inverted buttonhook?

Los Angeles Times: A Yale student of music has accidentally discovered a new sound which may be made on the French horn. So much for a feeling that college boys waste their time.

San Francisco Chronicle: A chemurgist thinks motor lubricants as well as fuel may be realized from vegetable sources. One will stop every 500 miles, of course, for a change of mayonnaise.

Dallas Morning News: We could discuss more accurately the possibility of a split in the Democratic party if we knew what had become of the Democratic party.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Americans are becoming too civilized, says a world traveler.

Daily Anecdote

Washington's Buttons

One day when President Washington started out for a walk, he was accosted by an old sailor with a wheelbarrow loaded with conch shells.

"Won't you buy some shells, General?" the sailor asked.

Washington wanted to patronize the man, who was obviously in need, but being habituated against buying anything for which he could not find a practical use, he hesitated. "What could I use them for?" the President inquired.

"Oh," replied the sailor with ready resourcefulness, "you can have them made into buttons."

"All right," said Washington, "I'll take your entire load."

A button-maker, whom the President summoned, found the shells extremely hard to work, but finally succeeded in converting them into sparkling concave buttons a little larger than a quarter, with silver drops in the centers to hide where the eyes were fastened underneath.

When President Washington appeared a few days later, attired in a dark velvet coat bedecked with these pink conch-shell buttons, the innovation created a sensation and started a new style. Everybody clamored for the new buttons; and so out of Washington's bent for practicality came profitable employment for old sailors and new prosperity for the button-makers.

In Lighter Vein

A Hiss in Time

An "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company once started to parade in a small New England town, when a big gander from a near-by farmyard waddled to the middle of the street and began to hiss.

One of the actors turned toward the fowl and exclaimed: "Don't be so quick to jump at conclusions. Wait till you see the show."

You Have Been Warned

"It is unfortunately true of this age, as with every other age, that the poor can be defrauded with impunity."—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"See —— Bros.' list of used-car bargains on page 9."—Hants Paper.—Spotted by Punch.

Seasoned, at Least

When Bob Burdette was addressing the graduating class of a large eastern college for women, he began his remarks with the usual salutation, "Young ladies of '97." Then, in a horrified aside he added, "That's an awful age for a girl!"

Of Course

Natural History Teacher: "What do bats do during the winter?"

Boy: "Split if you don't oil them."

Too Much

The party was going with a swing, and, as a great treat, seven-year-old Betty had been allowed to stay up late.

As the evening wore on, she became very quiet, and finally, her weary voice was heard piping up: "I think I'd like to go to bed now, mummy. I'm tired of this night life."—Tit-Bits.

The Comparison

"You spend as much on clothes as my secretary earns in a year!"

"You should raise the poor thing's wages, dear."—London Evening News.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Service to Workers

A young woman living with a part-time job, needed further employment. She solved her problem when she checked over the young married couples, both of whom were working, and the young bachelors.

Knowing such folks had little time to take care of their clothes, the small tears, cleaning of small spots, and sewing of buttons, and checking over of clothes coming back from the laundry, she now offers to do all of this for a small fee each month. And a number of bachelors and young working couples are her customers.—R. P. S., McMinnville, Ore.

Spur Money

The ancient custom of claiming "spur money" led to many amusing incidents in church. If, during a service, a choirboy saw an officer entering the church in spurs, he would there and then rush to him and demand a fine.

The officer could retaliate by going up to the youngest choirboy and asking him to recite his "gamut," i. e., scale of music. If the boy was able to, then the officer had to pay the fine, but he was let off if the boy failed.

The last recorded instance of this took place at St. James's Chapel Royal about a hundred years ago.—*St. Martin's Review.*

Jest a Minute

"Can you direct us to the Blue Petunia Tea Shoppe?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Obedience and Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manila, P. I.

A Christian Filipina was sent late during this academic year to teach in a remote part of Mindanao among the non-Christians called Manobos. As the young teacher traveled far inland on a crude river launch, she was greatly impressed with the size of the so-called wild people.

Upon reaching her post, a farm school, she learned that the tall Manobo pupils had shown their feelings for one of the last teachers by stoning her. The new instructress, an unusually small girl, prayed for guidance and set to work.

Eighty Manobo girls filed slowly in from their work in the fields. Exchanging looks among themselves and gazing with expressionless faces at the new teacher, they seemed to dare her to teach them any English grammar. Activity seemed about at a standstill, and the little teacher wondered what would happen if her young giantesses should stir up a discipline problem.

Suddenly bedlam broke loose, as the cry went up: "The locusts! Run to the corn fields! Everybody help beat off the locust swarm!"

The little teacher followed her girls. They rushed to a shed, grabbed bamboo beaters and tin pans, and hurried barefoot into the fields among the corn. There the majority rushed up and down among the rows beating their tin pans and whacking away to drive off the locusts. Others built fires here and there that the smudge might smoke out the pests.

Up one hill and down another the fighters surged after them. In mud to her knees, struggled the teacher. After several hours of this, the fighters' ranks seemed thinner. The locust swarm had to be kept moving. Where were the girls?

The teacher doubled back on her course to see what was keeping her fighters. She found them squatting around a fire roasting ears of corn and locusts. They knew and she knew that they were breaking the strictest of all the rules, namely, "No locusts shall be eaten until the swarm has been driven away."

"Shame on you!" she said. "Get to work! Drive the locusts farther!" With her muddy shoes she stamped out the fire and scattered the banquet.

Meekly the girls ran to obey. Squashing along, the little teacher rounded up one group after another of law-breakers. Determinedly she kept count of them and made them work until the swarm had been driven away.

As the group dragged home through the mud, the teacher noticed that the girls talked to her as to one of their own. That evening they presented her with some of their handiwork—woven mats and fiber baskets. "You worked very hard today," they said, "and it was for our corn."

"For our school!" was her answer.

"Our teacher!" they said; "our teacher!" Then and there they pledged friendliness that grew beautifully during the following months.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Proposal By Board

Question: Should a proposition from the board which is brought to the members' meeting be seconded?

Answer: The board should bring in the proposition as a recommendation. A motion should then be made, requiring a second, that the recommendation of the board be approved. This places the proposal before the membership for consideration and action.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The old-fashioned ice-cream freezer may not have been up to the modern electric refrigerator in looks, but as a little home gymnasium it had few equals.

Factual Figuring: 80 plus 40, minus 30, times 5 (Maine—borders on N. H. only), divided by 2 (Wyoming and Colorado) equals 225.

Letter Changing: Tent, tint, tine, time, tame, came, camp.

How Many Pupils?: 36.

Fun With Synonyms: Direction-course; adherent—partisan; alliance—clique; particle—scrap; cluster—bunch; poise—balance; excuse—pretext; cleft—fissure; outlay—expenditure; fodder—provender.

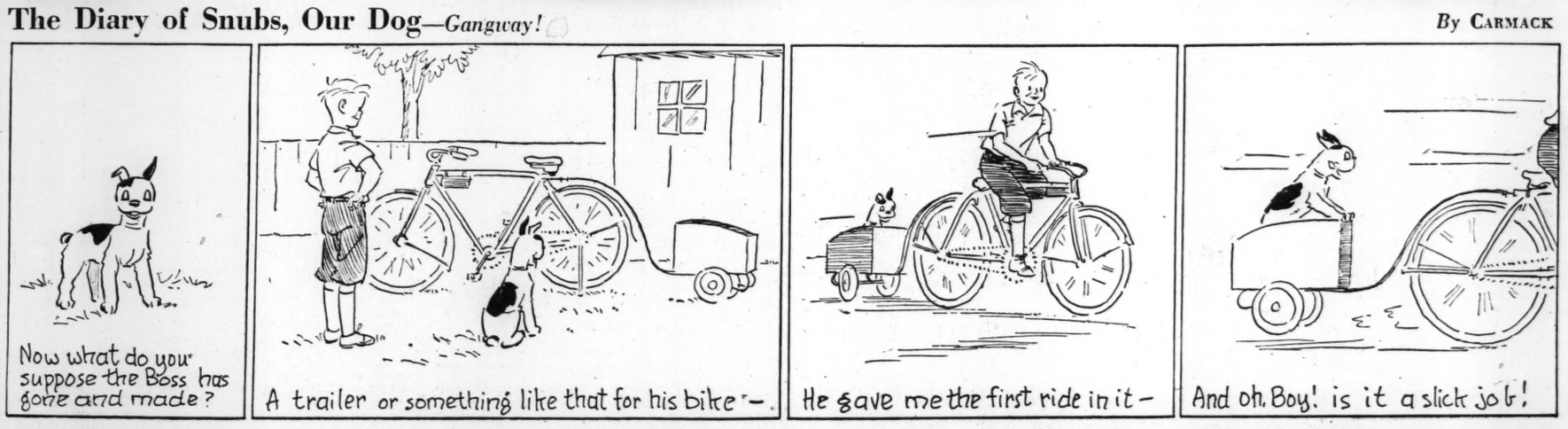
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Storm Warnings*

By LE PELLEY

I WONDER HOW LONG BEFORE WE SIGHT THE ISLAND
AHOY MATES — MRS LANEY HAS CHOW ON THE TABLE AND SHE WON'T KEEP IT WAITIN'
MMM — THAT MEAL TASTED GOOD — !
WHAT IS IT HOOKER?
THE GLASS IS STILL FALLING, SIR.
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE GLASS — ? IS IT SLIPPING ??
IT LOOKS ALL RIGHT TO ME —
AYE — WE'RE IN FOR A SLIGHT BLOW !
SLIGHT BLOW ! THAT GALE MAY LIFT US RIGHT OUT OF THE WATER !
735

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway!*

By CARMACK


Now what do you suppose the Boss has gone and made?
A trailer or something like that for his bike —
He gave me the first ride in it —
And oh, Boy! is it a slick job!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

Picnicking and Politicking

THE Democrats had a picnic. Politics was ruled out when 340 members of Congress joined President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet in the three-day outing and jamboree at the Jefferson Islands Club in Chesapeake Bay. Serious discussion was declared taboo. Yet political effects appear as soon as the holiday-makers set foot on the mainland. Shifts are reported on the Supreme Court issue and there are rumors that the new farm bill, apparently abandoned by the Administration, will be revived. Just a picnic!

Political commentators have drawn all sorts of conclusions from the Democratic picnic and the one-man holiday Vice-President Garner is taking down in Texas. The two together have been enough to start announcements that the Democratic Party had disintegrated and would be the smallest of three parties in the 1940 presidential campaign. Mr. Garner had broken irrevocably with the President—so the story goes—and was sulking in his Uvalde tent or preparing to lead a revolt of Democratic conservatives against the President unless Mr. Roosevelt threw overboard the left-wing advisers who are held responsible for the court-enlarging scheme and the Black-Connery bill. The Jefferson Island jollification was a last desperate effort to bring the party back to solidarity and obedience.

This is a very nice picture—calculated to please all who oppose the New Deal. But there are several things wrong wth it. Mr. Garner is a politician. And a party politician. More than anything he is interested in keeping his party in power. He may be willing to head a revolt of conservative Democrats intended to restrain the President and he may even have gone to Texas to advertise his separation from the White House. Or he may have wished to get out of the heat of the Washington battle for a time.

But among party politicians an "irrevocable" breach is something that doesn't happen. Mr. Garner has "gone along" on too many New Deal measures to go off the reservation now. There are discordant elements in the Democratic Party. The conservative South has little sympathy with New Deal experiments. And the rural aristocracy, which still has a large voice in Democratic councils, finds radical labor leaders and city machines rather strange bedfellows.

The discord has not been lessened by recent moves of the President. The adverse report on his court proposal, written by three Democrats and supported by seven, is indication that on that issue party members were willing to take their political life in their hands, either courageous enough or confident enough to feel that they could risk an open fight. Senator Robinson's revolt on relief economy was another indication that Democratic members of Congress are no longer under any emergency discipline. Mr. Roosevelt will have to use more persuasion than heretofore. But American government is normally a business of give and take.

There are fundamental cleavages which no charm and no picnic will heal. But political parties in America have a capacity for extending their wings over very great distances, geographically and doctrinally. It is much too far from next election day to assume either that the Democratic Party is wrecked, or has been salvaged by a picnic.

Sitting Down on Charity

THE state-wide strike against scheduled reductions in the ranks of Massachusetts WPA writers, which was called today by the Boston Chapter of the American Writers' Union, is a strike against charity. The WPA organization is a charitable institution, inasmuch as it was formed to help the unemployed until such time as they can help themselves. The union has staged a staggered sit-down strike by WPA writers all over the State. Workers on projects in Boston, Salem, Springfield, New Bedford and Worcester remain idle at their desks.

Union leaders seem to ignore the fact that they may be playing right into the Government's hands. At present national relief heads are forced to make drastic economies. With the probability of a reduced relief appropriation, they have indicated a cut of nearly 1000 persons from the Federal rolls—125 alone from the writers' project—and of 17,000 in the state quota. Workers who joined the strike may save officials the trouble of determining just who shall be dropped. Curiously enough, the WPA employees participating in the strike are the only ones in the Federal project who have not yet received dismissal notices. More than 800 members of the music, art and drama projects have already been notified that their services were being dispensed with.

A WPA strike appears incongruous from any angle. The charitable aspects of government relief projects automatically vanish when recipients attempt to force the hand that feeds them. It would be wiser if workers on relief projects—instead of issuing ultimatums—calmly submitted complaints, through elected representatives, to that government branch which appropriates relief funds instead of to that which merely administers them.

Strikes or Conciliation?

THE issue of two recent labor disputes in Britain may be instructive wherever strikes remain unsettled. Conciliation and negotiation in Britain have led to a peaceful settlement in both cases, bringing to an end the stoppage of the omnibus drivers and conductors in the London area, and producing agreement upon the other, a local question which had nearly precipitated a strike of all the coal mine workers of Great Britain.

In the one case nothing was actually gained by continuation of the strike which could not have been obtained without it. In the other case all was gained by mediation and negotiation which the proposed strike, if it had taken place, aimed at getting. The peaceful method, with strength held in reserve, and moderation persisted in, succeeded.

In earlier stages of the strike employers had offered a full examination of grievances, and redress so far as was compatible with the earnings of the undertaking. But a subordinate union was intent upon a trial of strength; and there is some ground for the suggestion that political rather than purely industrial motives encouraged its leaders to make the most of the discontent of the men.

Thus there was a dispute within a dispute—between the moderate leaders of the workers and the extremists. The former have been able to win and assert discipline within the ranks of the union partly because public opinion was irritated by the strike, and partly because the majority of the men themselves were glad to end an unprofitable struggle.

The miners' dispute threatened a far more serious stoppage involving a basic national industry. It turned upon an apparently small point concerning one locality only, but involved the fundamental of the general recognition of the national union. Agreement has been reached, thanks to the intervention of the Ministry of Mines and the strong desire of the men's leaders to find a peaceful solution.

The settlement of these two disputes almost simultaneously is of immense importance to Great Britain, where in other industries trouble has been brewing. The issue has been a salutary object lesson for labor and employers in other countries also, showing which is the profitable, which the unprofitable, way to solve the problems of labor and management.

Ivory Towers

SOME there are who fear that the American writing craft is preparing to evacuate its ivory tower, that traditional abode of the detached artist. This apprehension has been fanned by the League of American Writers, which at its convention in New York showed sympathetic interest in the possibility of an intellectual and literary "popular front" against fascism. Two years ago the league heard Granville Hicks trumpeting the emergence of the younger proletarian writers. This was more evidence for those who were concerned that the artist was losing his aloofness.

One is constrained, however, to challenge the assumption that detachment and withdrawal from "the ignoble strife" has been an inviolate trait of the writers of any day. As far back as 480 B. C. Euripides fought Athenian imperialism in his plays. Aristophanes hurled his comedies against the spellbinders and saber rattlers of the Greek cities, his wit breaking around their august presence and precipitating showers of devastating laughter. Goethe, Marlowe and Byron burst through the insulation of literary aloofness on every hand and thrust their Fausts and Manfreds into the arena of cosmic conflicts.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century we discover Milton crowding the elbow of every major political and religious controversy. The turn of the next century finds Swift demolishing the pliant Steele with his "Public Spirit of the Whigs" or helping transform the opinions of three kingdoms with his contributions to The Examiner. Decades later Dickens is reported far from the latchstrings of his ivory tower, tidying up the British prisons or workhouses. Since then literary enterprise has been engaged in the very minutiae of controversy as such works as Frank Norris' "The Pit" indicates.

Of course writers have enjoyed their ivory towers—some as putterers, absorbed with what Van Wyck Brooks calls Addisonian bric-a-bracs—some as listeners from the uppermost windows, intent for the first skylark. The best use, perhaps, for the ivory tower is that of getting perspective. Let writers ascend it for the broader, more tolerant vision as Aeschylus did when he became a partisan of the higher moral order and the unfolding of divine justice, or as Voltaire did when he heard "Te Deums being sung in both camps." The writers' ivory tower can then become an ally of those seeking the wisest solution of the human conflict. Robert Frost's ivory tower were the birches, which he wanted to climb toward heaven and then swing back to earth and then climb again.

The Contented Danes

Book News of the Day

MISS AGNES ROTHERY has written an excellent and a charming book. Her DENMARK (London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d. New York: Viking. $3) is no substitute for Baedeker, as it contains neither a list of expensive hotels nor an interminable catalogue of sightseeing. But it does present a complete and balanced picture of Denmark, and it does explain clearly why Denmark has become almost the only example of the true aristocratic state, where men have been freed from fear of poverty and unemployment and given leisure, freedom and security.

How has this country, governed by bourgeois Social Democrats, survived both economic and nationalist crises? Its potential market for Fascism is small. It has no powerful landed aristocracy, few industrial magnates. It is true that the wealthy farmers who make up a gentry class became extremely discontented during the slump, especially after the Ottawa agreements had curtailed their best market. Their right-wing Agrarianism became a nuisance; but they never succeeded in doing any lasting mischief, and they are more than countered by the good sense and real democratic feeling of the majority of their countrymen.

The average Dane has little reason for discontent, and knows it. The most startling thing about Copenhagen, a city of 750,000 people and a large port, is that it has no slums. I once met an American lady who had spent a week there, searching for a slum. She had not found one. The Danish Constitution firmly, if a little naïvely, forbids any Dane to starve, and the laws concerning social insurance, pensions, workmen's compensation, poor relief and their administration cover fifty years and are constantly adapted and developed.

But Miss Rothery writes of the visible Denmark, as well as of its social structure. She speaks of Copenhagen, that fabulous and enchanting city of copper green spires and golden crowns, of ships and sails and canals, of ballets and lobsters; of Aalborg with its Mother Goose cottages and seventeenth-century palaces; of Ribe, the oldest town in Denmark, with its cathedral looking toward the great plain across which the water has crept and crawled so many times that many a Prayer Book opens at the sentence: "Preserve, O Lord, the dikes and dams in the King's Marsh Lands: watch over the widows and the fatherless."

I can find in the book only one serious omission. Miss Rothery scarcely mentions Helsingør, Hamlet's Elsinore, with its castle of Kronborg. Elsinore is one of the glories of Denmark—wide brick churches, narrow streets as crowded with old houses and shop signs as Florence or Salzburg. But Kronborg overshadows everything. Here is an enormous, square Renaissance castle, flaunting towers and gables and copper domes. It stands on the edge of a cliff, with its back to the little town, facing a narrow strip of the Sound and looking toward Sweden.

It is sad that Miss Rothery forgot Elsinore. But, as one closes her book, one asks oneself whether Denmark has ever before entertained so appreciative and sympathetic a visitor. J. G.

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

MR. FARLEY, in his address at Galesburg, Ill., stated: "Congress has before it certain laws aimed to provide at least an approach to handling such situations [industrial crises], but neither Congress nor the Executive knows what the fate of such laws will be when the Supreme Court considers their validity." We must infer from this that a revised court would be so staged by selective appointment that invalidations would not be expected. Is not this just what the President in his "fireside talk," said that a President "worthy of his office" would not do?

Loveland, Colo. E. D. W.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

IT HAS BEEN drummed into our ears that we cannot legislate morality, but it surely is possible to educate people to a higher standard of living. It should also be possible to greatly diminish the evils caused by gambling and drugs if there were a systematic scheme of intensive education in temperance.

Elko, Nev. K. G. W.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

THE ARTICLE, "Time to Think, Parents!" recalls a wise saying by Catherine Breshkovsky, the "little grandmother of the Russian Revolution." She said, "Spiritual power is the greatest in the world, yet it is the last thing that most parents think of trying to develop in their children." A. S. B.

Cambridge, Mass.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

LESSEN WAR is war's lesson. J. H. S. Jr.

New York, N. Y.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

ALTHOUGH I quite agree with the editorial titled "Find the Number," may I point out that England is not the only country in which, so far as shops are concerned, this problem arises. In the United States and Canada one has much difficulty in finding shops and streets because of the lack of proper markings. N. L.

Boston, Mass.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I HEARTILY endorse the statement made by a well-known public speaker over the radio recently when he said, "My friends, you cannot legislate prosperity, you have to earn it." There is a verse in the Scriptures which reads, "I have been young and now am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging bread." What we most need is more righteousness both in ourselves and our Government." (Mrs.) J. W. G.

Haddonfield, N. J.

"Look Who's Putting on a Dress Suit!"

By a Staff Artist

Exit Author

"STAGE DOOR"—it was not without a tremor that I read the legend cut into the sides of the battered lantern that projected over the doorway. This, I endeavored to remind myself, was the Gateway of Romance, the Threshold of a Career, the Goal. A menacing boom from Big Ben in the distance reminded me that I was a quarter of an hour late. Convulsively I straightened my tie, gave my hat a slightly rakish tilt, and advanced into the breach. The stage doorkeeper in his cubicle was reading a newspaper. He went on reading.

"Er—" I said, and waited for him to look up.

"Morning." It was no more than a reflex movement of his lips. His attention was unalterably fixed on weightier matters.

"Good morning. Er—I think there's a rehearsal here today, isn't there?"

He looked up slowly, with a reproachful stare, as though my presumption wounded him.

"Rehearsal of wot?" he demanded, after a moment.

"Of a play," I said fatuously.

"Ah. Not've a coronation?" This bright sally warmed him, and he expanded into explanation. "There's three. One on the stage, one in the circle lounge, and one—" he paused thoughtfully, and then, weary of preoccupation with trifles, added in a tired voice, "an' one som'ere else. Wot is it?"

"'She Loves Me Not,'" I murmured, growing a little pink.

"Ah." He nodded understandingly. "I know." Suddenly his look became intent, even suspicious, the gaze of a Scotland Yard man who sees a future addition to the Rogues' Gallery, and: "Author?" he grunted.

"Yes," I confessed, with a touch of defiance.

He jerked a thumb over his shoulder. "Stage," he mumbled; and became remote once more in his paper.

A little apprehensively I stared up at the cyclopean walls towering into the gloom, with narrow, mysterious balconies clinging to them; at the giant battens swung overhead like the booms of sailing ships; and at the mighty switchboard, worthy, it seemed, of a veritable power house. This was the place to build up Elsinore, or Glamis; but how dare I ask it to condescend to Mrs. Binks's front parlor!

The yawning cavern of "the house" beyond the footlights lowered at me sullenly—would it indeed be a "yawning" cavern on the night? What, after all was there in the vicissitudes of Poppie Binks to fill that "vasty hall" with Homeric laughter, or wild applause? What was there to stampede the enthusiasm of a level-headed citizen in a twelve-and-sixpenny seat? I had released Poppie from limbo as carelessly as the fisherman had uncorked the genie from the bottle—alas, what a wicked fairy she might prove!

A clatter of footsteps made me turn, and I saw that the Producer had arrived. He looked capable and brisk, and I began to feel better: perhaps after all he would be able to handle Poppie. He nodded to me.

"Let's see," he said, "you're playing the waiter, aren't you?"

"No—no, I'm the Author," I stammered. "You remember, we met—"

"Of course, yes, Author. Remember now." His voice rose to a shout: "George!"

A distant croak floated down from some eyrie on the walls.

"Chairs!" yelled the Producer; and turned to welcome the first member of the cast to arrive. I retreated unnoticed into the background. An hour later Ariadne Phayre drifted in; and I was glad to see that she would at least confer the gift of beauty on Poppie. Suddenly, the Producer caught my eye, and beckoned.

"Look here, old boy," he said, "about that speech of yours."

"I'm not going to make one," I said firmly.

He looked relieved. "That's what I thought. Just come in, glare round the stage, shove your hands in your pockets, and exit. Eh?"

"Glare round— No, no," I said patiently, "I'm the Author, y'know."

"Oh, of course, yes, the Author." He grabbed my arm, and waved his hand gracefully. "Ladies and gentlemen, the Author."

There was a sudden and appalling silence; then, in response to a sympathetic murmur, I blushed, and bowed—and blushed.

Half an hour afterwards, I was standing behind the Producer in the stalls, running over excitedly in my mind the opening moments. Every word on the first page of the manuscript in the Producer's lap was indelibly printed on my mind. The ambition to make that opening effective, dramatic, to plunge at once into my story, and tickle the audience from the outset—how many weary hours had that ambition cost me! How did it run—

"Poppie enters up center, like a whirlwind, pauses, slowly raises her hand, and points an accusing finger at Mrs. Binks.

"Poppie: 'Ten years ago to the very day I walked out of this house, because you hadn't a mind above crossword puzzles. Now that I've come back, which is it to be, a kind word, or a crossword?'"

"Mrs. B (putting down her puzzle): 'A word of four letters, darling—'"

Poppie, née Ariadne, advanced, caught her frock on the chair marking the exit, unhitched herself, shuffled to the center of the stage, and glanced idly at the script in her hand.

"Um-um-um-m-m—crossword," she murmured, and stifled a yawn prettily.

A figure on a near-by chair stirred lethargically.

"Um-m-mm," it groaned.

This was more than I could bear. It would take them every moment to get the intonations right, to get the proper snap and sparkle. I would not have my dialogue furbished up at the last moment, I would not—but I was too late.

"Sorry, Adne, darling," called the Producer. "Meant to tell you—cut all that. Doesn't mean a thing, y'know. Going to start the show at the maid's entrance."

Softly and furtively I glided away into the shadows at the back of the auditorium. If only I could find the way out of that dismal hole, I meant to have some lunch. E. F.-B.

Mirror of World Opinion

WPA Education

WITH the WPA education program entering its fourth year, Administrator Hopkins releases a flood of statistics on accomplishments of the program during its first three years. Primarily aimed at taking care of unemployed teachers and providing a morale-building activity for relief clients, Works Progress education has realized its aim to the extent of tens of thousands of re-employed teachers and more than 4,000,000 "students." Literacy classes, according to records, have taught approximately 700,000 persons to read and write, which reduces by one sixth the country's illiteracy as totaled in the last census. Vocational training for unskilled workers, classes in grammar and high school subjects as well as nursery groups for pre-school children, have also been carried forward.

Bolstered by such figures, the education division of Mr. Hopkins' agency has little to fear from partisan attack. It is one of the items entered on the asset side of the WPA ledger.—*St. Louis* (Mo.) *Star-Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Harmony, Strategy, Neutrality

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph C. Harsch

THREE big question marks dominate the Washington scene this week. Fundamental decisions on political alignment, labor relations and foreign affairs are in the process of formulation. No observer can give the answers yet, but he can throw some light on the problems and the implications.

Probably the biggest political question mark of the New Deal period hangs over Jefferson Island where for the past three days a test has been made of whether Roosevelt charm can heal alarming party rifts in an informal holiday atmosphere. If it can—the strange coalitions of divergent group and sectional interests which go to make up the Democratic and Republican Parties will continue. If it fails the country may head for an election in 1940 in which the electorate will be given a clear choice between right and left parties.

Many of the forces of disintegration in the Democratic ranks are not new. They have existed in all American party alignments for many decades and have often been surmounted. But the centripetal forces brought into relief by the Supreme Court issue, labor policy, new brands of liberalism in approaching the farm tenancy, Negro and unemployment problems are unusually powerful today.

President Roosevelt has two courses before him. He can attempt to soothe the restlessness by a legislative breathing spell, by more efforts of the Jefferson Island type and by admitting the rank and file somewhat more into the councils of the Administration, supplementing this soothing process by the persuasion of patronage and the threat of reprisals at election time. Or he can take the advice of his left-wing advisers, let the party break up into its logical components and attempt to forge a new party made up exclusively of groups on the left side of the social, economic and financial fences.

To a certain degree a similar choice was offered in the elections which sent Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Woodrow Wilson to the White House. But it is the exception rather than the rule in American politics.

* * *

The labor situation has been further complicated by events of the past week. It appears at the moment that John Lewis and the C. I. O. have lost an important round on the Ohio steel front. But even if this is true it is too early for conservatives and anti-union employers to hail a great victory. This is unmistakably a pro-labor Administration which is committed to the proposition that labor organization in unions is in itself a desirable end and which is prepared to pass more legislation should this prove necessary to break through the resistance of anti-union employers.

A conclusive employer victory in the steel strike would probably be followed by stronger pro-labor legislation than the Wagner Act. From the point of view of the employer it may therefore prove that Myron Taylor and the United States Steel Corporation chose the wiser course in making peace with labor under existing conditions rather than goading labor and the Administration on to measures which would produce a settlement even less favorable to the employers.

The independent steel companies apparently assume that if they can win the strike public opinion will back them against any legislative retaliation in Washington. In the long run they may be right and the 1940 election may sustain their judgment. But observers here guess that the balance of political power—not necessarily of public opinion—is on labor's side and that in the end the steel plants will be unionized.

* * *

Meanwhile the State Department is gingerly picking its way among the pitfalls of a neutrality policy never foreseen by those who drafted the Neutrality Act. Pressure is being exerted on the Administration to invoke the act and declare that Germany and Italy are actually at war with the Spanish Government. Undoubtedly a case could be made to justify such a step, provided Russia were included. But for the same reason the act was invoked in the Ethiopian war it is not being invoked now.

In the Ethiopian war the League of Nations group wanted to invoke sanctions against Italy, but could not do so unless the United States co-operated to the extent of an embargo on arms shipments to Italy. This was done and the way cleared for sanctions. Today the reverse of that situation applies. London, Paris and the other relatively neutral capitals are strenuously attempting to maintain the fiction that the Spanish war is strictly a Spanish civil war, and that no other nation is involved.

This whole fiction would collapse if the United States should declare that Germany, Italy and Russia are actually at war in Spain. Very probably such a step would cause the collapse of the coalition government in France.

What is most important, the controversy reveals that non-invocation is indispensable to continuation of non-intervention in Europe. Even though this may be largely a fiction, it is nevertheless the precarious base on which Europe's peace is resting. So fundamentally is the United States involved in Europe's affairs—regardless of the desire to keep out—that the State Department today holds in its hands, albeit reluctantly, the power to wreck the basis of Europe's peace.